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FIRST STEPS TAKEN IN PREPARING PLAN FOR AIDING EUROPE

British and French Industrial
Experts to Work Out Basis of
Scheme Which Will Be Laid
Before the Supreme Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Aristing from the London meeting of French and British premiers, a conference of British and French business men takes place in Paris on Friday and Saturday next. In this is seen the first step in the important international scheme for the economic reconstruction of Europe. The British committee of business men leaves today composed of Lord Inverforth, Sir Robert Kindersley, W. L. Hitchens and Sir Allan Smith. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, M. P., Minister for War, representing the Cabinet, will accompany the committee as financial authority and be present at its deliberations. The British and French industrial experts will work out on broad lines the basis of a scheme which can be applied to the industrial and financial conditions at present ruling in Europe. These plans will be laid before the Supreme Council when it meets in Cannes, which will then take the matter in hand and arrange for a European economic conference. It is the intention of the British and French premiers to invite both the United States and Japan to join in the efforts to assist in reconstruction work in Europe by restoring financial confidence, extending credit and encouraging production. It has also been proposed that Russia and Germany should be invited to send representatives.

New Currency Mooted

If the results justify such a course, a joint international economic corporation will be formed which will have the backing of the respective governments. It is proposed that this corporation will have wide discretionary powers to enter into contracts, build railways, supply rolling stock and even guarantee financial assistance to such private enterprises as it deems fit.

This economic corporation will, so far as possible, be of a non-political character, and, though having recognition of the various governments, will act independently even to the extent of issuing its own currency if necessary. Just what form this currency will take is as yet undecided.

Austria, Hungary and other neighboring Central European states will benefit, but the main object of the corporation will be directed toward the rehabilitation of Russia. Certain guarantees will be a sine qua non of financial assistance, among which will be the recognition of past debts and private property, the right of private enterprise to enter into negotiations and retain any profits accruing to itself, legal protection by which contracts duly accepted will be enforced, and the establishment of currency conditions in different countries such as will afford reasonable security to traders.

It is easy to see that most of these conditions apply almost exclusively to Russia. In fact, it is frankly stated in official circles that the whole of this gigantic effort is being directed with a view to settling that country on her feet, while at the same time guaranteeing banking and industrial communities against loss as far as is humanly possible.

Moscow Must Cooperate

The governments of Great Britain and France will give all the moral and political backing possible under the circumstances, but it is thought that the financial side of the question will be left wholly in the hands of a competent group of bankers. In neither country would the people look with favor on any proposal for its government to employ public funds for this purpose. It is also indicated that a government would be loath to commit itself to such far-reaching scheme as has been outlined.

As far as Russia is concerned, the matter rests with Moscow. If the Soviet Government is willing to co-operate and give adequate guarantees of assistance, there seems little doubt that the project stands a good chance of being put into operation. Should the Bolshevik leaders, on the other hand, take up an attitude of obstruction, it is almost certain that the whole project will be dropped.

As far as it has gone Moscow has shown an inclination to fall in with the scheme, and it is reported, but not confirmed, that both George Tchitcherin and Maxim Litvinoff are coming to London notwithstanding the latter is non persona grata with the Prime Minister. On the occasion of Mr. Litvinoff's last visit he was refused an audience with Mr. Lloyd George on the grounds that on a previous occasion he took advantage of diplomatic privileges to engage in political propaganda in this country.

Germany's Replies

Reparations Commission to Be Given
Reasons for Moratorium.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Tomorrow it is arranged to receive Dr.

Fischer, the German Secretary of State at the Commission of Reparations to discuss with him the note that was recently sent to the Reich demanding the payments due in January and February.

In spite of the imminence of the Cannes conference, where the premier will discuss the more general question of European conditions, it is still the reparations commission which is technically charged with decisions respecting the moratorium demanded by Germany.

Dr. Fischer is expected to give explicit replies to questions posed by the commission. How long a delay does Germany want? What can she pay immediately? What guarantees can she offer of subsequent payments? The mission of Dr. Fischer is to sound the commission, to ascertain its attitude and to act in a somewhat official capacity. When he has had a confidential conversation, Berlin will reply officially.

Naturally the French view is that since such preliminary precautions are taken, the German Government is undecided about the course to be adopted, and the French therefore urge that a stern front should be shown. There is necessarily much that is unreal about these demarches of the commission, for after all it is for the Cannes conference to determine what shall be done.

The commission, in fact, is placing itself in an obviously artificial situation. While it is nominally autonomous, while it is under the treaty even superior to the governments and should take no instructions from the governments respecting postponements of payments, in reality it is obliged to have full regard to the wishes of ministers.

It is felt that this anomalous position must be speedily put right. The authority of the commission cannot be properly interfered with unless the governments are prepared to scrap the provisions of the treaty, but a better working arrangement is regarded as essential.

At the present time two distinct sets of negotiations are proceeding, one between the allied governments and the other between Germany and the supposedly independent Reparations Commission. The commission is clearly making time until the Cannes conference has expressed its view.

The information which is available at Paris indicates that as a result of the deliberations of the German Cabinet in which the director of the Reichbank, Dr. Haverstein, and Dr. Rathenau participated, a moratorium of two years will be formally demanded, although a certain section of German opinion believes that suspension of payments, until stabilization of German money is secured, must be obtained.

In the meantime the commission registers a new failure of Germany. Since December 15 Germany has reduced from 14,000 and 15,000 tons to 9,000 and 10,000 tons the deliveries of coke for smelting purposes in the metallurgical industry. Five important French foundries have had to close down owing to lack of German coke.

Germany to Submit Proposals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—Dr. Rathenau left for Paris this afternoon to submit important reparations proposals to the French Government.

ITALO-RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—An

Italo-Russian commercial agreement was signed on Monday at midnight by Marquess Della Torretta, the Italian Foreign Minister, and Mr. Vorovski, chief of the Soviet commercial delegation. The latter signed on behalf of both Moscow and the Ukraine governments. The Caucasian Republic, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, forming part of the Soviet Federal Republic will most probably accept the agreement also.

The agreement is much on the lines of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement, making provision for the suspension of all propaganda or a blockade on either side. Full liberty is given to Italian subjects resident in Russia to leave the country if they wish. The Italian Government undertakes not to sequester Russian money or goods forwarded to Italy for commercial transactions. The agreement comes into force immediately, and is a prelude to a definite economic treaty to be drawn up and signed within six months.

Mr. Vorovski left Rome on Tuesday evening for Moscow in order to convey the details for drafting a definite treaty, an understanding regarding which he reached with Marquess Della Torretta. Arrangements have almost been completed between the Soviet delegation in Rome and the Italian Red Cross for sending Italian relief to South Russia, financed by the Italian Government.

MEXICAN OFFICIAL RESIGNS

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—President Obregon has accepted the resignation of Rafael Zubaran as Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor. It is persistently rumored that Alberto J. Pani, now Secretary of Foreign Relations, will be offered the post. According to this report, Secretary Pani's present portfolio would be taken over by Miguel Alessio Robles, now Minister to Spain.

BRITAIN'S OFFER TO IRELAND FINAL

Mr. Lloyd George Declares Government Has Gone to Its
Utmost Limit in Treaty and
Will Not Reopen Discussions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mr. Lloyd George has issued the following message in response to an inquiry regarding the Irish situation:

"No British statesman could go further than we have gone. No British statesman could consider any proposal involving Ireland being out of the Empire."

"The treaty places Ireland on an equality with the other states of the Empire, gives Ireland the same claim to membership of the League of Nations, and every right that Canada has in law, fact and constitutional practice; and not merely the rejection but the alteration even of the treaty by Ireland or Britain would render it null and void. This would indeed be deplorable in the interests of both countries."

"The British Government has gone to its utmost limit in the treaty, and to reopen the discussion, which was closed only after the most exhaustive consideration of every point, would be a fruitless proceeding and is impossible."

Work Held Up

"A committee consisting of British ministers, presided over by the Colonial Secretary, has been set up to deal with the evacuation of British forces, the settling of an amnesty, and the making of all necessary arrangements on the British side for transferring full executive responsibility to an Irish provisional government. The work of this committee, which has been in continuous session up to Christmas, and had proposed to sit through the Christmas holidays, is now unavoidably held up pending approval of the treaty; but on approval it would be carried through with the utmost dispatch."

"It is the intention of the British Government to hand over, without delay, its responsibilities to the provisional government which will function during the period of transition required for the setting up of the Irish Free State Administration."

Some certain indication of the way in which Irish opinion is veering over the Irish treaty is expected before the Dail meets again next week in spite of the understanding that prevails among members of the Dail against the making of public speeches.

No such binding agreement exists among the public, ecclesiastical dignitaries or municipal authorities, however, nor against members of the Dail in respect to private conversations with their constituents, so that public opinion at large will neither lack the opportunity to be influenced by weighty pronouncements from outstanding figures of the Roman Catholic Church nor be unable to impress its views on its servants—members of the Dail.

Several Roman Catholic bishops have already urged ratification of the treaty, among them being the Bishop of Killaloe, which is the constituency represented in the Dail by Eamonn de Valera.

Bishop Urges Acceptance

Many public meetings, official and unofficial, have also urged acceptance on their member in the Dail, especially where that member had already expressed approval of the terms. Commercial bodies have added their voices to the general chorus of approval or partial approval of the treaty, and even retiring members of the Nationalist Party have not expressed dissatisfaction with it.

William O'Brien, former member of the British House of Commons, has gone so far as to urge in a letter to the press that the Dail should not refuse to try what can be done during the next 12 months by the provisional government nominated by the Dail itself.

Dr. MacBryde, Bishop of Down and Connor, in a sermon preached in Belfast, urged acceptance of the treaty, pointing out that though there were several things in it which he disliked very much and to which he would have objected strenuously if consulted before it was signed, now that the country was split from top to bottom there was nothing for it but to accept the treaty and make the best of it.

The alternative, if they rejected the treaty, was a divided and dispirited people with the swelling tide of emigration of young men and the millstone of foreign government still round their necks. He urged acceptance, since they had a better chance of achieving complete freedom by accepting than by rejecting it.

Ulster Keeping Quiet

It is anticipated in official circles here that in the process of sounding the views of their constituents on the subject of the treaty, members of the Dail will discover many new matters involved which have not previously been discussed, and they will therefore wish to begin again de novo on January 3 when the Dail resumes its deliberations. If that turns out to be the case, much delay will be caused before a decision is reached, and there will be no necessity to hurry on the preparation of the bill which will have to be presented to the House of

Commons at Westminster before the treaty can be put into effect by the government.

Within one month from the date the bill becomes an act of Parliament, Ulster must signify whether she intends to remain in her present position or intends to come into union with the Irish Free State. This is laid down by article 11 of the treaty.

At present Ulster's spokesmen are very silent, and great reticence has been observed since the return of Sir James Craig from his last interview with Mr. Lloyd George. Until the provisional government of the Irish Free State begins to function, or until the new act is passed at Westminster ratifying the treaty, little may be heard from Ulster, there is the matter of the boundary commission on which the public has not yet heard the final word.

INDIA WATCHING NATIONAL CONGRESS

Proceedings Will Show Whether
Mahatma Gandhi Will Be
Able to Secure Dictatorial
Power and Control of Funds

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

Events in India are being watched with the closest attention by responsible authorities here, in view of the organized attempt to show disrespect to the representative of the British Crown and in view of the sittings of the All-India Caliphate Conference and the India National Congress at Ahmedabad.

On the proceedings of this week's meetings will depend the extent of the hold that Mahatma Gandhi will possess in future over the machinery of the congress organization. Whether the Indian leader will be able to secure dictatorial power and control of the funds, or whether the criticism that has been made in certain quarters in regard to the non-success of the Swaraj policy will prove sufficient to demand a split in the conference, a short time will show.

The committee meetings, in which most of the work of the congress is done, are now over and full meetings have been started. Hakim Ahsan Ali Khan, the president, addressed the conference on Monday, and, reviewing the political situation, as far as it affected Muhammadans, blamed Great Britain for the fact that several outstanding questions remained unsolved in the Near East.

While Mr. Gandhi's disciples at Ahmedabad are talking thus, the non-cooperation movement is in action at Calcutta. The hartal, which was inaugurated with more or less effect at Calcutta on the arrival of the Prince of Wales, is now stated in official circles to have broken down under the influence of the Prince's presence, combined with the natural love of the Orient for pomp and show, and the business losses that the hartal inflicts upon the community.

Each day that passed for one or more of these reasons shows an increase in the number of the population in the streets and the lessening possibility of disorder. The Prince stays in Calcutta for a week and then proceeds to Rangoon and Mandalay before traveling through central India.

As the tour continues, the anxiety that prevailed in official circles as to the outcome of the Prince's visit is being somewhat lessened. The extremists have endeavored throughout to organize a boycott at every town, and yet the crowd that welcomed his Royal Highness at Calcutta exceeded all expectations and there was no disorder.

The various functions, in which the Prince has participated have passed off satisfactorily from the official viewpoint, though the withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of people from the streets gives proof of Mr. Gandhi's influence over the masses that cannot be neglected and ignored.

EGYPTIANS DEPLORE RECENT DISTURBANCES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office CAIRO, Egypt (Wednesday)—Calm appears to have been reestablished generally, and Cairo is resuming its normal appearance again. Public transport conditions are getting better.

The most important development appears to be the mental change of the Egyptian intelligentsia, who after the shock of events of last week-end, are deploring the excesses as politically injurious.

The authorities are not, however, prepared to regard today's calmness as a permanent return to quietude, and are not relaxing their precautions until more trustworthy evidence is forthcoming of a reversion to normal. Protests against recent events are being received by the authorities from all quarters.

COMMERCE BOARD PETITIONED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Richard V. Lindabury, general counsel of the United States Steel Corporation, applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday for permission to retain his places as officer or director of 24 railroad operating corporations. Most of the lines are operated by the Steel Corporation as an incident to its manufacturing and mining enterprises.

AMENDMENT FOR POWER ACT URGED

Water-Power League of America
Taking Steps to Make the
Commission on Water Power
Free From Party Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Steps are being taken by the Water-Power League of America, to ascertain and develop public opinion in the United States in regard to the methods by which water-power development is to be carried on and what changes are necessary for its annual meeting, which is scheduled to be held here during the first week in February.

The nature of the organization of the present Federal Commission on Water Power, which is composed of the Secretaries of War, Interior and Agriculture, according to the statements of the league representatives, makes the responsibility for this most important development of the natural resources of the United States merely incidental to the regular duties of these busy officials, involves changes of personnel with every change of administration and places it under the influence of party politics.

To ascertain the views of all interested in the subject of water-power development, the league has prepared and sent out broadcast a questionnaire, asking members and friends of the league to state what their views are on this and other matters to be considered at the meeting.

Among the proposals to remedy the situation so outlined is the creation of a single-headed commission, directly responsible for all matters connected with water power, with a term of office wholly independent of the fluctuations of party politics, or a number of commissioners holding terms of office expiring in successive years.

Another proposal looks to the centralization of the entire development in the form of a super-power commission, possessing exclusive rights, in which the government shall have the controlling interest, to prevent abuses with the alternative of many companies, each paying the government a fair proportion of its receipts in the form of taxation, based on the amount of water power developed.

The method of financing these developments is another question considered, whether to permit and encourage it through government loans, such as those made by the War Finance Corporation, or to adopt the so-called "Henry Ford plan" of an issue of currency, secured by the revenues of the power developments. Mr. Ford advocates this plan on the ground that it would bring an immediate and coordinated power development on a large scale, relieve consumers of the overload of interest and promotion costs, now carried by all public utilities, and open the way to independent and competitive development of power resources.

Other changes to be considered involve the amendment of the present Federal Power act, by amending the definition of navigable waters to permit states to retain complete jurisdiction of waters entirely within their borders, jurisdiction over which has been claimed under the law by the Federal Power Commission, bringing about litigation and other complications, which have considerably delayed development. Another amendment proposed takes the regulatory power away from the commission, which has been attacked by the states on constitutional grounds and makes it merely a licensing body, without power to make operating rules and regulations, such as are now in force. The claim on which this change is based is that these rules discriminate against any but large existing developments.

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FRENCH REFUSAL TO LIMIT SUBMARINE TONNAGE BRINGS EFFORT TO OUTLAW USE IN ATTACK ON MERCHANT SHIPS

Disappointment Generally Expressed by Members of Delegations at the Action of France—Americans Propose Resolutions Designed to Restrict the Importance of Auxiliary Craft by Limiting Their Size and Armament

SATINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"The submarine and poison gas should no more be allowed than the firing of cannon upon a helpless town."

S. John Block, chairman of the Socialist Party of New York.

"As far as can be learned from all sources throughout the nation, the submarine has no defenders, with the possible exception of these immediately concerned with its invention and construction and a few in the Navy Department."—The Rev. Paul H. Frothingham, of Boston.

"Destruction of naval armament will make general disarmament more certain, and promote that international cooperation upon which the peace and welfare of the world depend."—William G. McArdle.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The French Government has refused to agree to a curtailment of submarine tonnage. This action was officially conveyed to the Conference on Limitation of Armament by Albert Sarraut yesterday and evoked expressions of regret by the delegates of other powers. As the news spread to the outside, deep disappointment was voiced on all sides.

Mr. Balfour, in speaking of the side of the French statement which had so profoundly disappointed him, declared that "it was perfectly obvious that the proposed 90,000 tons of submarines were intended to destroy commerce."

Plan to Limit Ships' Size

While Mr. Sarraut denied this and said that the purpose of France in claiming the privilege of so large a tonnage of submarines was for the purpose of safeguarding the communications of the mother country and her colonies, the committee sought by resolutions proposed by Mr. Root to establish laws and regulations which would make submarines guilty of attacking commercial vessels without observance of visit and search and the safeguarding of crew and passengers illegal. In short, to declare commanders of such submarines guilty of piracy and to deal with them as such whenever they could be caught. This proposal, the proposals to limit the auxiliary craft to 10,000 tons with guns not to exceed eight inches, and the proposal to limit airplane carriers to 27,000 tons carrying not more than eight-inch guns, together with the efforts to retain the 10-year naval holiday now threatened by the desire of the French to begin replacing ships in 1927, are to be taken up by the committee at once.

The hopeful note of the day was found in the French compliance with the position of the other powers in regard to capital ships. This was expressed by Mr. Sarraut as follows:

"As a token of the good will of France, it has been resolved to accept the reduction to 175,000 tons of her tonnage of capital ships, although it seems nearly impossible with such reduced tonnage to constitute a naval force composed of ships such as that which is contemplated by the committee. It is contemplated to build, and one normally organized, according to the tactical principles in force in every fleet."

Capital Ship Agreement

Mr. Sarraut, however, explained that "the conditions of application of the agreement as regards capital ships will be made operative by taking into account such qualifications as it may be useful to introduce in carrying out the naval holiday through the liberty of laying down, beginning in 1927, ships intended to replace, within

the limits of the admitted tonnage, French ships as they reach their twentieth year of existence."

In regard to auxiliary craft and submarines, Mr. Sarraut announced that the French delegation had been instructed to consent to no concessions on the figures of 330,000 tons for auxiliary craft and 90,000 tons for submarines, which were considered necessary for the security of France.

The chairman, Mr. Hughes, expressed gratification at the willingness of the French Government to limit the tonnage of their capital ships to 175,000 tons. He felt that the importance of this statement should not in any way be minimized. If the Conference could succeed, as it was now evident that it would, in reducing in a fairly satisfactory manner armament as represented in capital ships, it would have done much to relieve the burden of taxation and would aid in establishing a better basis for a lasting peace. He understood that there were certain reservations with respect to replacements and the duration of the agreements. These matters must receive further consideration and be the subject of continued negotiations.

Disappointment Confessed

Mr. Hughes confessed disappointment with the statement concerning submarines and auxiliary craft. If submarines were to be available for distinctly defensive purposes in connection with the movements of fleets, it would seem that they should bear some definite proportion to the fighting fleets. The proposal that France should have 90,000 tons of submarines would, on any basis of a practicable ratio, involve the assumption that Great Britain and the United States should greatly increase their submarine tonnage. This could hardly be called a limitation or reduction. Furthermore, if a large number of submarines were to be provided, then cruisers and destroyers, the natural enemies of submarines, would have to be provided in numbers adequate to deal with the situation created by a large submarine fleet. It was a serious question whether there was hope of accomplishing anything like limitation in regard to submarine and auxiliary craft. He understood that the attitude of the French Government was that, regardless of the requirements of other nations, 90,000 tons of submarines was deemed to be the minimum essential for France. If this were so, the proposal of 330,000 tons of auxiliary vessels for France would have its bearing on what was considered necessary for the other nations and might make it difficult to arrive at an agreement limiting submarines and auxiliary craft. He did not desire at this time to discuss details, but he wished to say that an agreement for the expansion of armament was not under consideration. The Conference was called to consider the limitation of armament. He left it for the committee to decide, in the light of the very definite statement of the French Government, what was practicable to be done.

Mr. Balfour's Comment

Mr. Balfour rejoiced that the French were prepared to accept the ratio which gave them 175,000 tons of capital ships, and he agreed that if nothing else was done by the Conference in reference to naval disarmament, the scheme already in sight with regard to the limitation of capital ships did immensely relieve the burden of armament upon an overburdened world. He did not feel himself that the sacrifice on the part of France was in itself of an overwhelming character, even as regards capital ships, for he thought that if the naval strength of a nation was to be estimated in relation to the naval strength of other nations, it would be found that the relative strength of France under the arrangement already accepted as regarded capital ships would be increased; he rejoiced in it.

But when he turned from the matter of capital ships to the matter of other craft he confessed that a very different picture met the eye. The French proposed to increase the number of submarines threefold. If they carried out that intention it was evident that they would not only be equal to the other two greatest naval powers, America and Britain, in point of tonnage, but that they would have a very much larger proportion of submarines of a newer type than either of them.

Defensive Use Questioned

Mr. Balfour said that he understood the submarine was still in process of development; it was still adding to its powers of offense, and each new model was an improvement on the capacity of its predecessors for commerce destruction. Thus it was certain that when that program was carried out, the French quota of submarines would exceed that of any other power in the

world. It had further to be noted that their French colleagues accompanied their view of the necessity of submarines with the announcement that they intended greatly to increase the tonnage of their auxiliary craft. Furthermore, it had to be observed that the pleasure derived from the agreement with regard to the limitation of capital ships was subject to a qualification. He understood that the French intended to begin replacing ships in 1927. This seemed to be a serious interference with the proposal for a 10-year naval holiday, but that was only a small part of the anxiety and disappointment which the French program had created for him. They had now come forward with a great building program of submarines and auxiliary craft. He was perfectly unable to conceive how that could be regarded as a defensive policy. If submarines were to be used as a strictly military weapon, in the manner contemplated by the American Advisory Committee, how came it that a fleet of capital ships limited to 175,000 tons required 90,000 tons of submarines to scout for it and protect it? And if 90,000 tons of submarines were really required for a fleet of 175,000 tons of capital ships, how many submarines would America and Britain require to build to assist their fleets of 500,000 tons?

"Great Menace to Britain"

It was perfectly obvious that the proposed 90,000 tons of submarines were intended to destroy commerce. They could not be intended for any other purpose. It therefore appeared that, at a moment when we were all assembled to discuss the limitation of armament, we were asked to agree to their increase, and that a country which did not desire to be among the first three naval powers in the world proposed nevertheless to build instruments of illegitimate warfare to an extent equal in numbers and superior in efficiency to any other fleet in the world. He must, however, deal shortly on the effect which the French declaration of naval policy must inevitably produce upon British opinion. Public notice had now been given in the most formal manner that this great fleet was to be built on the shores nearest to Britain, and it would necessarily be a very great menace to her. He had no doubt, if the occasion ever arose, that Britain would be equal to it, but it was on condition that Britain reserved the full right to build any auxiliary craft which she considered necessary to deal with the situation.

Italy Is Disturbed

Senator Schanzer, speaking for Italy, said: "It is impossible not to realize that the absence of such an agreement will give new impetus to the competition of naval armament respecting auxiliary craft and submarines which can only have a most unfortunate effect on the finances of the countries interested. It is not our intention to discuss what France considers necessary for her national security, but we will not attempt to hide that the naval program announced by France is one which gives as serious preoccupations from the point of view of the economic sacrifices which may follow for Italy as well as from the point of view of the political consequences which it might produce."

Mr. Hanthara declared: "We think it a mistake if we fail to come to an agreement as regards the limitation of auxiliary combatant craft. Our position is not to claim freedom for building auxiliary combatant craft, but to support in the main the tonnage provided in this respect in the original American proposal of November 12 in order that an agreement may be reached as between the powers concerned on this basis and that full and final success of the Conference may thus be assured."

Size Limits Proposed

Since it was apparently not possible to reach a satisfactory agreement for the limitation of the total tonnage of auxiliary craft, Mr. Hughes proposed the adoption of the following resolution:

"No ship of war other than the capital ship or aircraft carrier hereafter built shall exceed a total tonnage displacement of 10,000 tons, and no guns shall be carried by any such ship with a caliber in excess of eight inches."

A slight amendment in the wording of this resolution proposed by Lord Lee was accepted.

The American and British delegates were in accord on this resolution and the other delegates merely asked for time to consult their governments.

Before leaving the submarine subject, resolutions were proposed by Mr. Root dealing with present laws and their possible improvement in order to define the submarine's rights in war time.

The resolutions were as follows:

"First: The signatory powers, desiring to make more effective the rules adopted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and non-combatants at sea in time of war, declare that among those rules the following are to be deemed an established part of international law:

"1. A merchant vessel must be ordered to stop for visit and search to determine its character before it can be captured.

"2. A merchant vessel must not be attacked unless it refuses to stop for visit and search after warning.

"3. A merchant vessel must not be destroyed unless the crew and passengers have been first placed in safety.

"4. Belligerent submarines are not under any circumstances exempt from the universal rules above stated; and if a submarine cannot capture a merchant vessel in conformity with these rules the existing law of nations requires it to desist from attack and from capture and to permit the merchant vessel to proceed unmolested.

"5. The signatory powers invite the adherence of all other civilized powers to the foregoing statement of es-

tablished law to the end that there may be a clear public understanding throughout the world of the standards of conduct by which the public opinion of the world is to pass judgment on future belligerents.

"Act of Piracy"

"Second: The signatory powers recognize the practical impossibility of using submarines as commerce destroyers without violating the requirements universally accepted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and non-combatants, and to the end that the prohibition of such use shall be universally accepted as a part of the law of nations they declare their assent to such prohibition and invite all other nations to adhere thereto.

"Third: The signatory powers, desiring to insure the enforcement of the humane rules declared by them with respect to the prohibition of the use of submarines in warfare, further declare that any person who shall violate any of the rules thus adopted, whether or not such person is under orders of a governmental superior, shall be deemed to have violated the laws of war and shall be liable to trial and punishment as if for an act of piracy and may be brought to trial before the civil or military authorities of any such powers within the jurisdiction of which he may be found."

The resolutions were put in form for distribution at once and action upon them deferred until they had been considered by the delegations.

The delegates expressed informal approval.

Aircraft Carriers Considered
The next point considered related to aircraft carriers. In the American proposal made at the opening session it had been agreed that the total tonnage of aircraft carriers should be fixed as follows: United States, 80,000 tons; Great Britain, 80,000 tons; Japan, 48,000 tons.

If the same ratio provided for capital ships should be applied to aircraft carriers for France and Italy the result would be as follows: France, 28,000 tons; Italy, 28,000 tons.

The American proposition had added a proviso that no country exceeding the quota allowed should be required to scrap such excess tonnage until replacements began, at which time the total tonnage of aircraft carriers for each nation should be reduced to the prescribed allowance. Certain other rules had been proposed.

Mr. Hughes added that in view of the fact that aircraft carriers might approach in tonnage to capital ships, it would be wise also to set a limit in this respect. It was now proposed not to lay down any ships of this character whose displacement should exceed 27,000 tons. What had appeared in the resolution regarding aircraft carriers should be deemed to be the same as that included in the resolutions respecting all ships of war except capital ships, i.e., that their guns should have a caliber exceeding eight inches.

Lord Lee said that as this subject involved technical considerations he asked for time to discuss it with experts. This was agreed to.

Naval Pact Outlined

Failure to Limit Submarine Tonnage Makes Future Plans Definite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With the attempt of the Conference to abolish or put a limit on the submarine tonnage which the five powers may construct definitely abandoned as the result of the stand taken by the French delegation at the session of the naval committee yesterday when the ultimatum of the Paris Government was presented, it is now possible to state with approximate accuracy the character of the naval pact which will emerge out of the gathering.

At the outset it may be stated as a fact that all the delegations with the exception of France regarded the failure to put a limit on the submarine as a keen disappointment, "an extraordinary development," which materially affects the decisiveness of the trail blazed by the Conference toward disarmament. The pact, which will take form in the next 10 days, will in all probability be along the following lines:

"1. An initial provision binding the five powers to the acceptance of the 5-5-3-1.75-1.75 ratio for capital ships, embodying also the terms of an agreement whereby this ratio shall be established, together with provisions for replacement.

Capital Ship Holiday

"2. Provisions relating to cessation of activity in the construction of capital ships during the next 10 years, in order to make effective, as far as possible, the 'holiday' feature of the Hughes program.

"3. Definite agreements as to the size of auxiliary vessels other than submarines; it is indicated that all the powers will finally agree to the American recommendation to limit the non-capital ship class to 10,000 tons each, and also to specify the character of gun that will carry. The belief now is that the eight-inch gun normally used by the small cruiser type will be enforced in the treaty.

"4. A separate section dealing with aircraft carriers, with the probable acceptance of the American proposal for 27,000 tons as the maximum. On this last question, however, further discussion is necessary because the British delegation holds that the submarine failure compels it to consider the entire question of aircraft. However, the 27,000 tons is likely to be accepted, without affecting the size of ships used for the specific purpose of carrying anti-submarine aircraft.

"5. A general statement of the use to which the submarine is to be put,

in the future, and declaring that it shall not be used as against unarmed and unarmed merchantmen. This provision will probably follow the purpose of readjusting the international relations in the Pacific and of solving some of the most important outstanding questions, which are likely to be the causes of war in the future.

Aircraft Revision

The capital ship will require no definition, but there will be definition in the treaty of the non-capital ship class and of the airplane-carrier, class of vessel. Great Britain was entirely willing to accept the American proposal for 27,000 tons of airplane carriers until the French decision to keep the submarine out of the agreement became apparent. Now the delegation is disposed to differentiate between aircraft carriers used for fleet action and carriers that may be necessary to deal specially with submarines.

Any idea of putting any limit on submarine total tonnage or the size of the individual vessel is totally abandoned, as is also any attempt to limit the total tonnage of the auxiliary fleets which each of the nations is left free to construct as it sees fit. In this connection the only idea of limitation will come in the definition restricting the size of non-capital ships and the armaments these will carry.

Except for the British presentation of its case against the submarine in plenary session of the Conference, which will be made at the earliest possible opportunity, the submarine case is closed as far as this Conference is concerned. While this was admitted with disappointment and regret, the feeling was general that it cannot be closed, and that world opinion will compel its reopening. At the same time, however, the British and American delegations are not sanguine that the same power, namely France, which balked the way to an agreement in Washington, will in the near future depart from its policy of putting obstacles in the way.

In admitting the breakdown, these delegations regarded the matter frankly as remitted to a vague and hypothetical future. In view of what has just transpired here, and despite the attitude of the American Government as expressed by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, yesterday, confidence has been somewhat undermined.

Restrictions Discussed

The British attitude as a day full of important developments closed was expressed by one of her delegation. "It would be absolutely absurd," he said, "that light ships which defend commerce should be limited as to the number of them constructed, while the submarine, whose sole function, we believe, is to destroy commerce, is left unlimited."

At the same time it was made plain that Great Britain, while entirely in accord with putting restrictions round the use of the submarine, is by no means convinced that such restrictions would carry any effective guarantee against its abuse when the pinch came.

The British spokesman expressed his own view of the matter by saying that so far as preparing to meet submarine attack is concerned, he would advise his government to pay no heed whatever to the guarantee carried in such a declaration. He added, however, that it was clearly a gain to make a formula, as it would make it more difficult to abuse the undersea weapon.

The British delegation does not expect that the government will inaugurate a huge program for the construction of auxiliary vessels, while, of course, stress is laid on the fact that there must be a completely free hand. What will be done, it was stated, will probably be the establishment of an organization which will work out plans for the mobilization, at a moment's notice, of the huge fleet of craft of the steam trawler class which enabled Great Britain to fight the submarine during the world war. Such an organization would absolve the government from the expenditures that would be necessitated if the country had to build anti-submarine defenses from the ground up.

France Again Delays Work

The prevention of a submarine agreement was not the only obstacle that the French placed in the way of Conference progress yesterday. The acceptance of the capital ship ratio was coupled with a demand that France be permitted to start building in 1927. This would interfere with the Hughes holiday program, and must be fought out in the discussion of a replacement scheme. Again the French delegation found it necessary to consult the home government on the size of the auxiliary ships, although the impression prevailed in all other delegations that the 10,000 ton limit proposed by Mr. Hughes was entirely satisfactory.

It was stated in connection with the aircraft carrier, which must be defined in the naval pact, that the French decision on submarines would involve a reconsideration of the question. The broad hint was to the effect that unlimited submarines would require a very exhaustive examination by technical experts of aircraft carriers.

Shantung Conversations

Provincial Chinese Organizations Oppose Postponing Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In view of the recent deadlock in the conversations between the Chinese and Japanese delegates, the representatives of the seven national and provincial organizations, who are in Washington to observe the proceedings of the Conference, issued the following statement yesterday:

"The Japanese delegates have proposed to adjourn sine die the conversations concerning the Shantung question. We have been and still are

convinced that the proper place for a satisfactory settlement of this question is the Conference now in session, because it has been convened for the purpose of readjusting the international relations in the Pacific and of solving some of the most important outstanding questions, which are likely to be the causes of war in the future.

"The present so-called 'Sho-Japanese' conversation on the Shantung question, which is universally opposed and denounced by the Chinese people, has been carried on for more than three weeks. The Japanese have not shown any real intention of making a complete restitution of China's rights. For when they come to the question of the railway, which is the most vital issue in the Shantung question, they have from the first endeavored to make the restoration a nominal one.

"The Chinese delegates have offered to reimburse Japan for the return of the railway. But the Japanese delegates insist that Japan should retain a financial interest in and a certain amount of control over the railway. They have refused China's proposal to pay them in cash and demanded that the payment should be made by instalments, spreading over a long period of years. They also claim to retain the most important posts in the administration of the railway. Such an attempt to obtain a disguised form of control of the railway will result only on making the restoration of Shantung illusory.

"Under these circumstances, we deem that it is time that the whole question should be referred to the Conference for consideration and decision. At the same time we wish to reaffirm our conviction that there can be no real settlement of the Shantung question until the railway is completely restored to China and that there can be complete restoration of the railway until China has complete ownership, control and management of the same.

"Delegates of Shantung Province: Tang En Liang, Hsu Shu Jen; delegates of Shansi, W. H. Chiao, J. C. Tsao; delegates of 26 organizations in Tientsin; P. C. Chang; delegates of Chinese Chamber of Commerce, workers' union, students' central union and League of Nations Society in Britain, Lone Liang; delegates of All-American Chinese League, P. H. Penn; delegates of Chinese Students' Committee on Washington Conference, C. C. Ho, T. C. Tung, K. N. Nei, T. K. Ho, T. C. Woo; delegates of Shantung Students Association in the U. S. A., S. Y. Ho.

Mr. Borah Sees Menace

New Treaty Would Aid Japan, He Says, in Colonizing South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Two new dangers to the United States are seen in the four-power Pacific treaty by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, leader of its Senate opponents.

Not only will the pact ultimately destroy the Monroe Doctrine, Senator Borah believes, but it also makes possible the colonization of Mexico or some South American country by Japan, with the United States powerless to prevent it.

"The four-nation agreement," declared Senator Borah, "impairs the effectiveness of the Monroe Doctrine, and ultimately will completely destroy it. Its detrimental effect will not be noticeable at first, but it will gradually increase until it predominates."

In the opinion of Senator Borah the Monroe Doctrine does not cover the question of colonization or immigration. There is nothing to prevent Japan from colonizing in any South American country, he holds, and the United States, being a party to the four-power treaty, would be powerless to intervene. Japan already having a foothold in Mexico, Senator Borah sees a danger of the Japanese Government strengthening that foothold in future years. In that event, the only policy open to the United States, Senator Borah points out, would be to seek to prevent it through diplomatic channels, dealing directly with Japan. The United States, he declared, could not feel secure with the Japanese menace at its very doors.

"The United States," he said, "is in a position as to be precisely the same as was Great Britain under the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, when Japan went into China. Nothing in the nature of a formidable or reasonable protest or objection could be made to it."

Senator Borah explained that if it ever became necessary for the United States Government to protest against Japanese colonization in the Western Hemisphere or any other act regarded as "undesirable," it could only be done under the construction that the Monroe Doctrine is "essentially the law of self-defense."

The delicate situation as presented by the new Pacific treaty was explained by Senator Borah in referring to the Magdalena Bay controversy. If the United States had been in alliance with Japan at that time, he pointed out, the situation would have been extremely embarrassing to this government. With Japan as an ally, he explained, it would have been very difficult for the United States to present an objection to any arrangement sought by Japan concerning Magdalena Bay, or any naval base.

A number of senators are inclined to hold to the view of Senator Borah that the Pacific treaty would greatly handicap the United States in preventing Japanese colonization in Central or South America. This phase of the situation is being studied by senators from the states bordering on Mexico, who naturally have been very difficult for the United States to present an objection to any arrangement sought by Japan concerning Magdalena Bay, or any naval base.

While Senate opposition to the treaty is undeniably strong, Harry S.

New (R.), Senator from Indiana, one of the close advisers of the President, indicated that not more than three or four Republican votes would be cast against ratification.

South American Attitude

Total Disarmament Favored, Editor Asserts, by 22 Republics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The argument of national security is, in my opinion, nothing but a pretext to avoid complete proscription of armament and a superstitious adherence of men of the past to an ancient order of things," says Señor Jacinto Lopez, editor of "La Reforma Social," a Spanish monthly, who is in close touch with the people of South and Central American republics, and believes that he voices their opinion and wishes in demanding total disarmament.

Just as long as naval armament or land armament exists, regardless of portion or proportion, there will exist the necessity for national security, real or imaginary, said Señor Lopez to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The day of liberty and of international security is neither Utopian nor remote," he continued, "but partial disarmament or limitation of armament will not solve the problem of security. Total disarmament only is the solution of that problem."

War Causes Unchanged

"The Washington Conference seems to me to be an eclectic thing, a compromise with the past. Senator Lodge and other members of the Conference are men of the past; they have not the spirit of tomorrow. Limitation of armaments is only camouflage. It does nothing for peace. In fact, it has done nothing new, nothing but what has been done for hundreds of years in European countries. From its own point of view the Conference is a success because it has reduced armament, but the possibilities of war are just as pressing as before, because the conferees are retaining the instruments of war, even though in reduced quantities, and the causes of war are still alive."

"The Conference is wasting time over details. It is, in effect, an economic Conference and the four-power treaty is merely a consequence of the limitation of armament. I believe that armaments should have been eliminated altogether; then there would have been no need for that treaty, which was made because nations still distrust each other, and in reality establishes a military alliance. It does not prevent nations from going to war."

No Half Way to Peace

"The conferees do not feel the current and torrent of public opinion. The people, I know, are for disarmament. But a conference like that, representing only a part of the peoples of the world, cannot agree on the abolition of the submarine or any other instruments of warfare, just because all nations are not there."

"It was criminal, what they did to interrupt the work of the peace conference in Paris, just because some people hated Mr. Wilson, and so subordinated the interest of the world to the domestic discords of the United States. It was a mistake to think that public opinion was against peace and disarmament. It was for it. I cannot say that I expect much from the present Conference."

"War is a crime and all the world is against it. War should be abolished. From that point of view the Conference is accomplishing nothing for real peace. The proof of that statement is the four-power treaty, which in itself proclaims the possibility of war. The mere question of the size of armaments is just a camouflage. There is no half-way to peace. Either peace exists or it does not exist. To establish peace it is necessary to give up arms. To retain arms is not to want peace."

Republics Want Disarmament

"One cannot blame France for her attitude in the matter of land armament. She is perfectly right, for if ever any nation were really threatened it is France, who is menaced by Germany and Russia alike. The French Army saved civilization from the menace of Bolshevism in Europe. The moment France is disarmed Germany will invade her, for Germany hates France. Germany and Russia are not members of the Conference. If they can go on building submarines, what is France to do with her hands tied? She must have some weapon for emergencies."

"The complete abolition of armament would have taken the Conference only a few hours, but they are still battling with details, each country thinking only of its own security. The League of Nations could do nothing toward disarmament, because the United States refused to accept it."

"The 22 Latin-American Republics are for abolition of war. They are weak nations. They have no capital ships. Nothing would make them feel so secure as the abolition of armament. They now have no protection against armament. If peace comes to the world it will mean peace and prosperity to them, too, because they suffer from the quarrels of the larger nations. The Conference is to them now only an occasion for sorrow and sadness. If it would abolish instruments of warfare it could whip Germany and Russia into line. Germany is already disarmed and under the supervision of the Allies and will not be a menace when she sees that others are not a menace to her. A uniform policy as to Russia should be adopted, though not a compromise with the Bolsheviki, who are the menace of the world. Bolshevism should be crushed, eliminated forever, for it has nothing to give the world but disaster and support in keeping alive imperialism among nations."

KANSAS FARMERS TO MEET

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TOPEKA, Kansas—J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas Board of Ag-

riculture, has issued a call to all the farm organizations in Kansas for a meeting in Topeka, January 10, to discuss farm marketing problems. The various attempts which have been made to stabilize and standardize the marketing problems of the farmers have met with only partial success. This has been due, to some extent, to the jealousies and suspicions among different organizations.

CHINA'S STAND ON SUBMARINE

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh Says Country Morally, Economically, and Geographically Favors Wiping Out of Undersea Warfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—While an agreement to abolish or drastically reduce submarine tonnage does not affect the Chinese as supporters of a naval machine, China naturally stands morally, economically and geographically in favor of the wiping out of the tools of undersea warfare and the outlawing of poison gas as a weapon of international conflict, declared Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, managing director of the Bureau of Chinese Labor and Trade Counselors, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Dr. Hsieh particularly stressed the strategic possibilities of a large fleet of submarines maintained by a possibly hostile nation. Submarines might easily block the only open ports which China has in the winter, he said, citing the ports of Shanghai-Kwan, Ta-Ku, Tong-Ku, and Kiao-Chau Bay. It is, therefore, vital to China that some effective regulation of submarines be agreed upon, Dr. Hsieh asserted.

With regard to outlawing as a practice of civilized warfare Dr. Hsieh was equally emphatic on the question of chemical warfare. Japan, he said, has 47 indigo plants that can be turned to the manufacture of poison gas over night, while China has none. From the coal mines which Japan seeks to control at the expense of China, he added, would come the essentials to the manufacture of poison gases. In addition to these considerations, Dr. Hsieh declared, the Chinese constitutionally revolt at such a practice in war, especially in recognition of the fact that the next war would be one of chemicals and therefore threaten the foundation of civilization.

Four-Power Treaty

Turning to the deliberations of the Washington Conference affecting the Far East, Dr. Hsieh said that "on the whole, the four-power agreement gives China the hope of a nine-power understanding of greater strength." He was inclined to the opinion that an agreement with regard to the Far East, to be effective, should also include Germany and Russia.

"America," Dr. Hsieh asserted, "has already helped China out of the deep water. But unless Japan atones for what she has done in the past, any further agreement affecting China cannot be regarded as settling any moral issue. Mr. Mochi Kuzi, opposition leader of the Japanese Parliament, aroused opposition in Washington, even among the Japanese envoys, in a speech maintaining that Japan must have south Manchuria and Inner Mongolia. This would be like taking two colors out of the rainbow flag of China, like taking out the yellow stripe for Manchuria and the blue stripe for Mongolia."

"China seeks her own right to develop these territories. If Japan gains control it will be the slamming of the open door in the face of the United States. It was there that the open door policy was born. The nineteenth century marked the remarkable development of the United States. The twentieth century will be signalized by the development of China and Russia and the richest sections in all the total area of the two nations of immense potential wealth are Manchuria and Mongolia. The statement of the Japanese leader shows the true color of the people of Japan."

Advance Is Made
The Chinese feel, Dr. Hsieh said, that one stepping stone has been securely laid from which it is possible to advance to future conferences. There possibly may be one in Peking, he said, for the wide-rung problems of the Far East scarcely have been attacked. With regard to Shantung, Dr. Hsieh asserted that unless it is settled definitively and once for all it will never be settled.

Pointing out that the change in the Chinese Cabinet is regarded in Washington circles as of considerable moment, Dr. Hsieh said that the new premier is a financier and a Cantonese brought up in Peking; able to comprehend the viewpoint of all China and to work toward the end of unity. He has evidenced a firm intention to be rid of the parasitic military burden on the government. There is to be no alteration of the foreign policy, the delegation to Washington is to receive firm support and the hope of a united China is bright.

"I am glad," Dr. Hsieh said in conclusion, "that China has not gotten all that she wants and asks. It is, perhaps, better to have something to strive for and work for, rather than to become sleek and satisfied with gain. China surely has work to do, for the goal of settlement has not been attained."

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TOPEKA, Kansas—While there may be depression in building elsewhere it could hardly be said that Kansas is feeling it, when it is announced that bond issues covering 28 new school buildings have just been registered with the state auditor. The 28 new schoolhouses will cost more than \$1,750,000. Included in the projects are three new high schools which alone will cost nearly \$1,000,000.

UNIONS SEE PACKERS HARD HIT BY STRIKE



Through the window.
Through the window.
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

"I Fr. Or"

Numismatists have been gladdened by the news that a single gold franc has been struck as the monetary unit which is the basis of all financial transactions of the League of Nations. It is a piece of gold about one-third the size of an English farthing, with the inscription on one side, "S. des N. (Société des Nations) 1921"; and on the other "I franc or." In American currency it is equal to 0.1925 dollar. Apart from there being only one gold franc, the remarkable thing about it is the shape, which is octagonal, and maybe it will act as a protest against the continued use of round coins, which does not enable one, say, to tell the difference by feeling between a sixpence and a half-sovereign.

Pierre Loti, Turk?

Upon Pierre Loti, the French author of Eastern tales, has been conferred, according to newspaper reports, the honor of becoming a "Citizen of Turkey." It may be that Loti, who has long delighted in shocking Europe and America, will accept the title, but if the rumor went abroad that he was in like high esteem with any other of the Allies' late enemies, one would venture to say that he would make the wires burn, the cables dance and the air beat with his denials. But becoming an "unspeakable Turk" is so fantastic a course that it will not be taken very seriously.

Australian Coins in Germany

When the German raider Wolf swooped down on Australia, it picked up the steamer Matunga, on its way to New Guinea, with £2400 in silver for the newly captured German territory. Specie on board other vessels sunk by the Wolf brought the total coinage in German hands up to £8000 or £10,000. This paragraph of war booty is recalled by the efforts of a German firm to dispose of £8000 worth of Australian silver coin through a Dutch bank. As the Australian coins—apparently the booty of the Wolf—are valueless in Germany, and are not accepted as legal tender in England and as Australian banks will have nothing to do with them, the task of the German firm is not so easy as it might appear. Of course if once the coins reach the Commonwealth it will be practically impossible to stop their circulation. It is possible also that they may be accepted in payment for Australian goods.

Do Dogs Like the Movies?

It has often been observed that dogs enjoy movie rides. Some of them, indeed, like the panorama provided by a swiftly moving automobile so well that they make a decided fuss when their master or mistress chooses to leave them behind. This would make it easier to agree with a writer in The Egyptian Mail who states in all seriousness his belief that dogs enjoy the motion pictures. He was sitting in a cinema recently, and he avers that a woman beside him held in her lap a small spaniel who gave every sign of interest in the play on the screen. His belief was soon strengthened, after the film had been running for some time, when a woman wearing a large hat took a seat in front of the owner of the dog. During the rest of the performance the spaniel moved his head from side to side, whenever the film showed the head of the dog. The writer does not give the name of the film beyond stating that it was a "Charlie Chaplin picture." Possibly "A Dog's Life?"

Birdcage Walk

It is always a pleasure to record the planting of trees in London. The city is famous for the unexpected corners in which they grow, and many a dull street is relieved by the sudden vision of a tree in new growth. The large expanse of parks in the West End is freely planted, but there is opportunity for improvement in some well-known thoroughfares. Birdcage Walk is now being transformed with an avenue of 140 trees. It runs from Westminster down to Buckingham Palace, and is bounded on one side by private houses and gardens, and on the other by St. James's Park. Several years ago yew-trees, limes and elms were planted along the riding track. They have never flourished, and now the whole length of nearly a quarter of a mile is represented by six good trees. The authorities of the park are now planting two rows of plane trees beside the riding track, and the plane does well in London. They will be matched by another row of planes in the private gardens on

the other side of the road. A border of 12 feet of grass is being put down against the park railings for the purpose of breaking the width of the road that offends the sight at present. When this work is completed, Birdcage Walk will be one of the most attractive roads in the West End of London.

VICTROLA JIM

It was a curious name, and he had come by it by an extremely simple process. He worked in the shop of Tsu-ming and part of his duties consisted in the selling of Victrola records or in exhibiting them for possible sale to the somewhat cosmopolitan clientele which, in some instances, required a shorter and more understandable means of addressing the salesman than his given name of Shew Ninn.

Tsu-ming had for sale nearly everything in his shop that dwellers in the Chinese quarter were apt to buy now or at any future time. Shew Ninn had come there as salesman directly upon landing in this country. He had not started from China for the purpose of being a salesman in anyone's shop, but for the somewhat cosmopolitan purpose of entering an occidental school. The money had been supplied, back in China, by an uncle who had determined that this son of his only brother should have such advantages as he had never enjoyed.

However, the uncle combined temperament with financial security and even between the time of bidding the boy good-by on the crowded dock at Shanghai and the boy's landing in San Francisco, he had undergone a change of heart. Being a man of action he had cabled to Tsu-ming in Doyers Street, New York, to the effect that there would be no money for Shew Ninn's schooling and that therefore it would be well to put him to work without delay. This, then, was the message which greeted the somewhat bewildered Shew Ninn when he was brought to Tsu-ming from the trans-continental train at which he had been met by a messenger.

Shew Ninn had received the word with a certain unspoken misgiving, but his grief was not so profound as it might have been. For he was too much a son of China and he had secretly shrunk from the establishment in the new world, the strangeness of occidental contacts, even for the sake of learning which he would have liked, moderately, to have. Forthwith, therefore, when the circumstances had been briefly explained to him, Shew Ninn slipped into the duties assigned to him in the dusky shop without undue confusion.

There had been one thing above all others which had surprised Shew Ninn in his new surroundings. In the shop, where the dimness of the light never fully revealed the entire stock, but where boxes which never appeared to be opened were piled tightly on other mysterious boxes, there was a thing the like of which Shew Ninn had never seen. It appeared to be a box of cheap enough wood, but on its top there was a disk-like arrangement which, if one pressed a little knob, began to whirl, whereupon strange squeaking sounds issued from a long, horn-like arrangement which was also attached to the box in some curious manner. The working of this contrivance was a thing which Shew Ninn had mastered without great difficulty upon having it explained to him by Tsu-ming, who added that to understand and manage it would be one of his chief duties.

It appeared that there were shiny round things that, placed upon the whirling disk produced sounds which seemed to be regarded as the equivalent of music. Sometimes the sounds were quite sweet—women's voices singing; at others there was an incomprehensible and quite unpleasant clatter and roar and scratching which immensely pleased the more sophisticated in the little crowd of listeners, but which greatly embarrassed Shew Ninn.

Shew Ninn had not the instincts of a watchmaker. So he was to work, imitating to Tsu-ming that he was in his hands and expected to serve him faithfully. Of course there was, first and last, a good deal which Tsu-ming expected him to do, for the shop did a varied and complex business, which included a minute post office department, banking in a small and complicated way, tailoring department and several other departments not so clearly defined. But there was, and had been for some time, one particular phase of the business which was Tsu-ming's particular abomination. He had acquired the victrola, because it seemed to be something which the patrons of the shop desired. There was evidence that he could sell records if he had them to sell. Tsu-ming was a merchant, with a merchant's vision about supplying demand. He bought the victrola and a presentable assortment of records. For the first few weeks thereafter he, with exceedingly ill grace, played the instrument when a customer required it of him and silently wrapped the records. But the last thing some of the young men of the neighborhood actually desired was to buy the records.

So when Shew Ninn appeared, slipping along on soft-shod feet behind the man who had met him at the train, Tsu-ming saw a chance to get rid of the irksome task. If Shew Ninn had been penetrating he would have realized that agreement to give him work was made with unusual alacrity. From that day forward Tsu-ming never laid a finger on the victrola. With a gesture that intimated the bestowal of a gift he announced to Shew Ninn that, for the future, he would be the custodian of the curious instrument. Shew Ninn wordlessly accepted the trust, listening intently to explanations of its workings, and he realized that such a thing as sympathetic handling of the thing he achieved it. He constantly flicked at it with a lightly oiled dust cloth and kept a vigilant eye upon the exposed parts of mechanism that they might never get out of order from lack of care. And, to the neighborhood, he became Victrola Jim.

THE CHILDREN'S CINDERELLA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The apparently unending rows of children, fairies, court ladies and gentlemen, chorus and audience had at last found their places and had waved vigorously to admiring relatives at the rear of the auditorium. The organ pealed forth sonorously, and hundreds of little voices burst into song, all about one Jack Horner, addicted to the eating of pie with plums—or a plum—in it, about a pussy who went to London to call upon a queen and who, while there, combined gallantry with his favorite pastime, and other equally tenuous ditties.

Then the curtain went up—at least it would have gone up, had there been one. The scene was a kitchen with rows of shining copper utensils hanging on the walls at either side of the fireplace. In a ragged old green gown a little girl was sweeping the hearth. Her mother came in and gave a few orders; then came her two sisters who talked patronizingly to her about the ball the prince was to give that night. Yes, you have guessed it, it was "Cinderella," the play selected by the children of the lower grades of the Ethical Culture School for their regular winter holiday festival. And they played it true to form. The unkind sisters prepared for the great event; two youthful gentlemen, bearded as to neck and sleeves, did

chose the cast themselves, and as each class learned all the lines, every star had plenty of understudies. And every child learned all of the dances in the gymnasium classes and all of the songs in the twice-a-week choral classes. They write the words of their songs and, as a rule, write or adapt the music. The festival is theirs.

Every one of the 750 children in the school has a part in some one of the four festivals given during the year, according to a member of the faculty who believes that these festivals play an important part in the building up of the fine team work and cooperation which prevails in this school.

WALPOLE'S LETTERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
We should all treasure a Johnson relic the more for its having been in the possession of James Boswell, and the fact that the Walpole MSS. in possession of Sir Wathen Waller, and now to be sold, were bequeathed by Walpole's Anna Damer, the only child of his friends, Field-Marshal Conway and Lady Allesbury, to the present Baronet's ancestor of the same name adds greatly to their interest.

First in date, and perhaps in charm, come the two childish letters of 1725 to "dear Mama," "dear mammy" beginning in time-honored fashion, "I hop you are well." "I hope you and Papy are well," which bring us somewhat nearer to the great Sir Robert than any of Horace's later panegyrics.



Horace Walpole

their unsatisfactory best to adjust puffs and curls to the two bobbed heads, and away they went. Then came the fairy godmother, all white and glittering. She waved her wand and did everything the old tale called for. Cinderella obediently brought the mice and rats and lizards and pumpkin demanded, put them in the fireplace and, one after another, they reappeared duly transformed into horses, coachman, footmen and the most gorgeous pumpkin-colored coach imaginable. Her jagged old frock fell off from Cinderella herself and she stepped in, all white and glittering like her godmother.

The lights went down. Bigger boys came in and, in the twinkling of an eye—one must tell the tale true to form, as well—the walls became more stately as upper sections appeared from the rear, the fireplace vanished and in its stead appeared a gorgeous crimson throne flanked by beautiful torches, and tall spears and lances replaced the copper pots and kettles on the walls.

Fairies came in, little white and silver fairies, and danced. The play proceeded. Cinderella went home on time from the first ball, curled up on the hearth and listened sleepily to her sisters' tales of the beautiful unknown prince. But the next night! The clock struck and Cinderella fled, dropping a crystal slipper as she ran. Of course the prince came around to the kitchen with it in the next act, and the cruel sisters, who could not even with the aid of scissors get it on, were speechless, and Cinderella went off with the prince to the next act's court scene. Here it was that the bakers suddenly appeared from the audience bearing aloft huge platters of the food which the king had loudly demanded. They danced about with a wonderful pie and sang.

The pumpkin pie we bring, bring, bring. It's fit for either queen or king. With yellow top and piping hot. Its makers' praise well bring.

Then Cinderella and the prince danced and so did the court ladies and gentlemen and the fairies and it all ended just as all the two hundred and seventy-four or so versions of the old tale agree that it should.

The children themselves did it all. The festival class of older folks wrote the original draft of the play, to be sure, but they submitted it to the children, who commented and corrected and changed it, particularly the conversation, until it met their exacting approval. The art class made the scenery, and the children, aided by parents and teachers, made their own costumes and properties. The children of the grades giving the play

on his distinguished father.

No one can avoid beginning a description of the Waller papers with these childish letters; the difficulty is to decide how to go on. Are we to go into the details of the correspondence with Conyers Middleton about new books and the collecting of antiquities; or the charming character of Lord Holland addressed to his pretty wife, Lady Caroline; or the delightful letter to Lord Ilchester about his visit to Melbury, which made him call his dear Strawberry "hovel and cottage," tell it "that it was not worthy of standing in the housekeeper's room at Melbury," and "mortify the Thames, that used to fancy itself the only water in the world, with asking for its cascades and telling it how paltry it looked without the ruins of a castle on Richmond Hill?" Or shall we echo the singularly appropriate hope that "November will make the ocean too cold to hold navies—and then, that the rest of the winter may restore peace," which we find in a letter to Lady Allesbury postmarked October 23, 1779; or quote that pleasant letter to her husband Conway in which he describes how the coachman drove over a post in a dark, narrow lane; or dwell on his dignified vindication of relations with Chatterton to Dr. Lort; "I did not mean to be ranked as his 'enemy' when I had tried to advise him as a friend"; or praise his quite admirable letter to the same learned friend, recommending the son of a master chimney sweep, who was going up to Trinity College, Cambridge, to his notice as the son of "one of the best and most respectable men upon earth."

It is difficult to say whether Walpole is more admirable as the patron of the master-sweep and his son or as the correspondent of the highwayman who robbed him and his footman on the Bayswater Road and subsequently wrote to apologize for the latter theft, undertaking to return the footman's property if Walpole would send a messenger to such and such a place, the highwayman relying on his honor not to inform the authorities of the rendezvous. The messenger went, the property was duly returned, and the correspondence is preserved among the Waller papers.

His letter to Lord Lansdowne, who had apparently discovered that Walpole's income from his place in the Exchequer was much diminished, is a model of dignified good feeling. "I should have blushed to have been excepted, when others in the like predicament suffered. . . I had felt the benefit of the augmentation of the public expense—was it just to profit

by it, and not be equally liable to suffer by the retrenchment of that expenditure? Having received what I certainly had done nothing to deserve, with what face could I have demanded, or solicited to be indemnified for my loss?"

Then, too, there are notebooks of every sort and kind; diaries of little tours from great house to great house, from college to college; accounts of distinguished men; notes on pictures and antiquities; a singularly interesting description of the Young Pretender; a letter from Boswell which proves that Walpole had been the originator of the suggestion that Boswell "ought to publish something in order to show the Corsicans in a proper light; and so was ultimately responsible for the 'Dialogue between a Green Goose and a Hero,' as Gray called the book on Corsica; and the receipts from Sir Joshua proving that he was paid £300, not £200, as is commonly stated, for the picture of Horace's niece, the three Ladies Waldegrave.

From 1725 to 1793—what an age these documents cover! When the first was written, "Gulliver's Travels" had not yet appeared; when the last, Wordsworth had published his earliest poems. Swift was born before the publication of "Paradise Lost"; Wordsworth's life touched that of R. L. Stevenson; and Walpole's letters are in a sense the link between three centuries of English literature. May this great collection pass unbroken into hands that may guard it as a precious heritage and care the more for Walpole's papers that they were left, a precious legacy to his "dear child," Anna Damer.

THE FAIR OF THE IMPRUNETA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Every year, for three days in October, the village of Impruneta, away to the south of Florence, awakens from its usual drowsy existence and becomes a center of palpitating activities on the occasion of the annual fair, which assembles peasants and dealers from all the country for miles around. The Fair of the Impruneta is one of the oldest and most celebrated in Tuscany, and a well-known engraving by Jacques Callot still witnesses to its importance even in such older days, and to the immense concourse of people who gathered to it. And so it is today. Approach the village from any point of the compass upon those three days, and, while still far distant, one will see by the unwonted stir upon the country roads that something unusual is afoot. Will note that all the varied traffic—carriages and carts and motors, herds of cattle, droves of horses, peddlers and hawkers of all kinds, are all converging toward one point. The nearer one approaches, the more congested becomes the traffic, the more tightly packed the roads, as the whole concourse, in vehicles, on foot, on bicycles, loaded with wares for sale, dragging some reluctant pig or leading some stately ox or dapper little donkey, or merely attending the fair as a pleasant outing, moves jostling forward and pours down the hillside into the great open square.

The Impruneta is a quiet old village set among the hills, and chiefly renowned for its pottery, which turn out earthenware jars and vases, and oil and lemon pots, and utensils of every shape and size. But for the three days in October the fair takes precedence of everything else, and one can hardly imagine a more animated scene beneath the flooding sunshine and the clear blue of the October sky. All around on the outskirts of the great piazza and in the converging roads the space is packed with brakes and motors, with blue and scarlet wagons and carriages, which turn occupants have abandoned them for the amusements of the fair around. One part of the space is devoted to the sale of live stock, and here hundreds of oxen are drawn up, majestic cream or cinnamon-colored creatures, some of them decked out with red or gold tassels, or wearing scarlet sashes around their ample waists. Here, too, are delightful little calves, with innocent eyes and moist, nuzzling noses; and donkeys of all sizes and ages and colors, and horses of every breed and condition, and pens of loudly protesting pigs, and stacks of wicker cages of fowls and geese and ducks.

On the lower part of the piazza many booths of varied merchandise have sprung up like mushrooms, where bright-colored scarves and headkerchiefs and neckties, household utensils, cheap necklaces and trinkets, boots, alarm clocks, cutlery, toys, and nondescript articles of every kind are offered for sale, while of course stalls abound for brigdini, that peculiar, aniseed-flavored water which is characteristic of every Tuscan fair or festivity, and which consists of a thin biscuit cooked by being pressed between the two ends of a pair of red-hot iron tongs.

In an adjacent square cooking stalls are established and trestle tables are set up for the benefit of those who wish to eat with more ceremony than the neighboring hillside affords. In and out of the crowd the itinerant peddlers make their way, with bunches of brilliantly tinted balloons waving above their heads, or with their wares covered frames stuck with gay paper flags and plume wheels, or carrying trays of pink or green or white peppermint sticks, or cheap toys round which the children gather as flies to a honey pot.

And then the crowds assembled! All the peasants for miles around are there, decked out in their best, gay and gaudy, chattering, examining and discussing the live stock, arguing over prices, greeting each other boisterously, parting with jokes and laughter, hovering over the stalls to select little trifles for the domine and bimble. . . There are groups of town-folk who have come for the outing, and here and there parties of tourists, cameras in hand. There are keen-eyed men, dealers and balliffs, and that part of the fair ground is noisy with hagglings and bargaining, and tumultuous with the plunging of horses

led out to show their paces, or of the droves of unbroken colts brought up from the Maremma, the devoted movements of rebellious and unwilling pigs, or the ponderous tread of the enormous oxen being exhibited by their vendors or led away by their new owners.

But before any such purchase takes place the buyers must first deal of discussion and bargaining, and also a definite ritual to be observed. When one man wishes to sell an ox and another, having examined it from horns to hoofs is disposed to buy it, they together seek out an official known as a sensall, whose mission it is to direct the transaction, and balance and adjust the price demanded and the offer made until he has struck a medium and brought the contracting parties to terms. Then, taking a hand of each, he joins them together, and, when they shake with one another warmly, it is understood that the bargain is ratified, and the sensall receives a fee for his services.

But seldom at the first attempt does he reach this happy consummation. As a rule a vast amount of arguing and protesting, of withdrawing and conceding takes place as a prelude, and it is comical to watch a sensall when, at the moment when he has got his client's hands firmly together for the sacramental shaking, one of them, suddenly perceiving a hitherto unargued point, breaks loose, and begins to protest afresh, while the sensall, recognizing a set-back, but refusing to admit a defeat, once more begins to pour forth honied words and plausible arguments, to urge a little further concession from the one side, a little more boldness from the other, until at last the bargain is made.

Of course the whole proceedings are followed eagerly by a throng of bystanders, who although quite unconcerned, are usually full of partisanship, and join in with approving ejaculations or disparaging remarks. But then the bargaining is, naturally, all part of the day's business, and pleasure, all part of that comedy of men and manners which, though outward customs and costumes may vary with the centuries, is still played annually upon the swarming stage of the Impruneta Fair.

LOVAT FRASER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The exhibition of selected works of Lovat Fraser at the Leicester Galleries, London, contains a huge number of drawings which are only a part of a great mass of work by this prodigious worker. They comprise book illustrations, costume designs for the stage, poster designs, designs for scenery and working models. The work which best explains the feelings aroused by the show is animation. It is gay, bright, and betrays the real joy of the artist in his work. Nothing is vulgar or prosaic, though much of it is flippant. He brought a breath of fresh air into the prosaic and matter-of-fact trade advertisements and printers' talpices, thereby exercising what will be no doubt a permanent influence on the printing craft in England. The design for broad-sheets and chap books show that cheapness of production can certainly be combined with beauty, and the public demand for things of this nature is one of the reassuring signs of the moment.

Lovat Fraser's real goal in his working life had only recently been obvious to him. His ambition was to become a stage manager, and he had set out to learn the art and craft of designing for the stage as a first step in this direction. His work in "The Beggar's Opera" has made him world famous. Apart from this he had done the "Children's Tales" for Mlle. Karsavina, "As You Like It," "Serra Pedrona," "If," "Macbeth," "The Birds," and one or two other plays. Through these works, and most of them are on show, simplicity is the foremost feature. His knowledge is profoundest when treating the costumes and customs of the eighteenth century, and so fundamental is this a part of him that he cannot escape the "fair" of his period when designing for works such as "The Birds" of Aristophanes and "Macbeth."

Much has been said of Lovat Fraser's ability to reflect the taste of the periods he designed in, but in the long run it will be seen that he might have been an eighteenth century artist giving impressions of periods before him, always tinged with the aspect of his own time. But that he was a great force in the contemporary English scenographic art goes without saying. His economy in "The Beggar's Opera" designs is amazing, wherein several scenes can be constructed from one; and this is set a standard which managers seek to emulate. It may mean the end of the meaningless spectacular extravagance which has disgraced the English stage for so long. In all these stage designs of Lovat Fraser's exists a crystallization of the romance he is lost in, translated in terms of the utmost practicability, presenting the very essence of the thing to the observer, leaving something for his own imagination. Looking at this work of his one is convinced that while he was of such inestimable value and influence in England he would have been lost in America or Germany where the art of stagecraft is so far advanced and developed. Everything Lovat Fraser did bore a personal stamp, here and there glowing influences of Gordon Craig and James Pryde.

His beginning was brilliant and this exhibition proves that he undoubtedly would have gone very far indeed, and very probably confounded those who today praise him for qualities he selected from the first to see were not conducive to the highest development of stagecraft. Some very beautiful little water-color drawings of cottages and "Ivy Church, Romney Marsh," show him to possess a right sense of the use of the medium, and an ability to invest such scenes with exquisite charm and poetry.

SNOW ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The roofs of Manhattan were white under the close gray sky and walls were blurred and softened by falling flakes. Hudson River boats whistled shrilly, and the river itself flowed darkly under the curtain of storm. The air was soft and heavy but fresh with the clean tang of snow. Walks and streets were white-carpeted and snow hushed the whirr of automobiles and busses along Riverside Drive.

The trees in the park were loaded with ermine and vines on the great stone wall showed brown and green tracery under their frost film. All the park shrubs were feathery white, and humps of weeds and tufts of grasses became lovely bits of fragile design.

Not many people were in the park, but those one met beamed in a delighted fashion, as if walking in a snowstorm were a new sort of game they had just discovered. A group of children played and shouted on a terrace under great oak trees. Pet dogs, led out for an airing, frisked about wonderingly. Squirrels peered from snow-covered nests or ran along branches, shaking down fresh showers of snow. In sheltered nooks beside the great walls sparrows cheeped and fluttered. Red berries gleamed through the whiteness.

Through the whole park there was a sense of soft, muffled seclusion. One felt it also in the snowy streets, in spite of the motor cars whirling along the Drive. And it was a jolly, friendly seclusion, a subduing of blatant outlines, a cool, white-curtained calm. It enfolded the statues and fountains with a new dignity and aloofness. It crusted stairs and pedestals and the windward side of tree trunks. It picked out the jutting roofs of apartment houses and gave the prosaic green buses a hint of country charm. Without apparent reason, one was reminded of careening old stage coaches and their trips through winter hills and valleys. One recalled sleighing parties and coasting days at school. One remembered snow-clad meadows and roadways and ice-covered ponds and quiet forests where the clean whiteness was sprinkled with tracks of tiny feet. For this first snowfall of the season came with a lofty dominance that made even the garish city seem quelled and withdrawn. Over the roofs, the streets, the parkways, fell the white mantle, and for a little while everything was different.

Harman's

Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



Speaking of courtesies—
No. 2:

Mail Order Service is so organized that orders received by mail are filled for immediate shipment.

When you are hungry, the restaurant, which occupies the entire Fourth Avenue side of the Eighth Gallery of the New Building will be ready to serve you. Breakfast until eleven, luncheon from eleven until two-thirty, light refreshments until five.

A second restaurant is maintained in the Downstairs Store, New Building.

Rest Rooms are many. On the Mezzanine Floor of the New Building is a comfortable writing room with desks and easy chairs, with lavatory adjoining. Rest rooms for women are also on the First and Third Floors of the Old Building. On the Eighth Gallery of the New Building, adjoining the Restaurant, is a luxurious rest room for men and women, with good music and an art gallery immediately at hand.

(To be concluded)

Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats
Lovely Bloouses, Dresses, Skirts

"A Bright Spot of the Town"
The Bellwether Store
SOUTH BEND, IND.

RAILROAD TESTS
GASOLINE COACH

New York, New Haven & Hartford Officials Pleased With Results of Trials of Cars Intended for Branch Line Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Gasoline-driven railroad cars bid fair to become popular with railroad management and the traveling public generally, according to officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, who recently have been making extensive tests of these vehicles. Considerable satisfaction was expressed over the results of the tests, which were made over a main line in Connecticut, although the purpose is to use the cars on branch lines where the operation of the regular steam trains has been at a distinct financial loss in practically every instance. In about a week a test is to be conducted in Boston and the officials located here will have an opportunity to pass upon the car's merits from personal observation.

These new single coach motor vehicles, three of which have been constructed for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, carry 25 passengers, have a small baggage compartment in the rear and the cost of operation is said to be about one-third of the cost of operating a small accommodation steam train. These motor buses, using gasoline, do not require a spacious brick roundhouse with a number of men about to handle coal. They call simply for a small garage. And whereas the steam train must have at least four men to run it, the motor bus has but two. The train can make but a few runs a day but the bus can make them quite frequent.

On the recent test, the car was run at various rates of speed. Its behavior was studied on the straightaway track, on curves, crossing bridges and so on. The railroad superintendent and other officials who had charge of the test expressed the belief that the use of this type of car would soon come to include the majority of branch lines, known as "dead ends," because of their non-paying characteristic. Other eastern roads, the Boston & Maine, for instance, are understood to be watching the experiments closely. The concerns manufacturing the cars, desiring to establish a reputation along this line and looking ahead to future orders and increasing demand, are understood to be putting their best into the enterprise.

Though the gasoline motor car is almost a new thing to the roads of eastern United States, western roads have testified to their practicability for some years. Ten or 12 years ago, the Union Pacific Railroad reported that actual operation of the motor buses had thoroughly demonstrated their value as a transportation medium. A superintendent of motive power and machinery of the Union Pacific spoke before the New York Railroad Club in 1907 as follows:

"The modern locomotive and steam motor car, with high steam pressure and the attendant fuel and fire-box troubles, the troubles due to the formation of scales, broken stay bolts, leaky front ends, defective draft, poor coal and kindred necessary evils incidental to the use of a separate power-generating unit, such as a boiler engine, are much more complicated and vulnerable pieces of machinery than the gasoline motor car in which, technically speaking, there is nothing present but (1) vehicle, (2) 'prime mover,' and (3) transmission, the complicated generator with its multitudinous parts likely to give trouble being absent here. It necessarily and logically follows, to a mechanical mind, that a gasoline motor car, properly constructed, and built with the same skill and care as a locomotive, is a much less vulnerable machine than a locomotive and will undoubtedly give more continuous service without failures.

"There is great demand for a low-cost-of-operation, self-propelled passenger car; there are several kinds of transportation service to which the gasoline motor cars are particularly well adapted and to which they are almost a necessity; many steam passenger trains are being operated at a financial loss, yet the passenger service must be maintained. To meet these demands it seems necessary, in the present advance of civilization, that the gasoline motor cars be designed for use on steam railroads."

DAIRYING OFFERS
A GOOD LIVELIHOOD
IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—That the future prosperity of South Dakota lies not in grain but in dairies and poultry, is the belief of Governor W. H. McMaster, who pointed out that on a recent trip to Wisconsin he found even though business conditions there were bad and unstable, the farmers going about as usual, paying off their obligations when due and not worrying about a financial depression. He stated that this condition was brought about by the fact that Wisconsin is a dairying state, and that the price of butter and other dairy products is stable and that always they are marketable.

He called attention to the fact that Minnesota annually produces \$147,000,000 worth of dairy products, many times the value of South Dakota's grain crops, and that similar conditions to those of Wisconsin exist there in the dairying sections.

He cited an instance of a farmer near Garville, South Dakota, always in debt, who one year, when the Missouri River covered his entire farm with the exception of five acres of alfalfa, was refused an extension on his bank

DRESDEN THE
ROCOCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
The wind blew straight off the Elbe. Down Schlossstrasse, Beethovenstrasse and Pragerstrasse it blew. The six-foot Saxons hunched their fur collars more cozily about their ears and pulled down their fur turbans; and my droschkyman, breathing on his fingers to warm them a little after our long rattle across the rounded cobbles of the Theaterplatz, warned me of snow by nightfall.

In the morning the great cobbles were hidden, and I looked out on a wide, white space. Round it rose up



Gray, stunted roof-parapets and green, coppered domes

In gray, under an iron-gray sky, the castle, the chapel royal, the opera house and the walls of the Zwinger garden, all of them breathing the rococo genius of Augustus the Strong, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland during the eighteenth century, though only the Zwinger was actually built in his day. When I climbed those 41 steps up to the Brühlische Terrasse I found myself, in the presence of an eighteenth-century city, grandiose, fantastically classical, floridly rococo. You need not remind me that the Museum Johanneum, for example, and the Albertinum and the Academy of Fine Arts were not built till the eighteenth-century and eighteenth-century. They are all of the portico and pediment age, for all that. I will go further. Stand on the terrace with your back to the swift, black Elbe and look south toward the gray, stunted roof-parapets and the green, coppered domes. Don't you think at once of Dresden china? Winter may have washed off the kiln-dried and the dainty colors, those shepherdesses and shepherd-boys blue; but there before you lies the idea, the blind Böttger's eighteenth-century porcelain, worked out in freestone.

Böttger founded his porcelain factory in 1708, first of its kind in Europe; and to this day we say "Dresden" china. "Meissen," says the German. For after a couple of years the factory was moved out to Meissen, about 20 miles northwards down the Elbe, where you must go, if you want to see the old, traditional shapes and patterns still being molded and painted and fired. But, really, you need not go out of Dresden to see their best pieces. Just turn off Schlossstrasse into the Museum Johanneum and climb up to the second floor, where Augustus the Strong lodged the china he was collecting for that Japanese Palace of his. Here is the dinner service made for him at Meissen in 1730 and here, in the next cabinet, a remnant of the wonderful "swan" service belonging to Count Brühl, the Chancellor who had the Brühlische Terrasse laid out along the old fortress walls above the river. Those famous cups are decorated with scenes after Watteau—you must look at them. Or perhaps you care more about such figures as "The Crinoline Group" and, if, after all, you would rather see what Meissen is doing nowadays, you have merely to go into Schlossstrasse again. Cups, fruit dishes, plaques, vases, all are on show in the great windows of that corner shop there, only a choice few in each window. Against a background of old-gold velvet. Oh! it is a bazaar for the china-lover, is Dresden.

For art lovers also. And every second man in the Saxon capital must surely be of that company. On my first Sunday morning there I noticed a big crowd plodding across the slippery Theaterplatz and through the Zwinger gate—churchwards, so I thought, and followed along, round the Zwinger garden. But it was into the picture gallery. This shrine has as its most worshipping possession Raphael's Sistine Madonna, takes pride in housing Rembrandt's portrait of himself with Saskia throned on his knee, boasts that Correggio's Parmesan is more nobly exemplified on its walls than in Parma, and has no German name to match with these except Holbein's. Look anywhere you like beyond the gallery, and of modern Germans, whom you do find notable, except the three Munich men, Lenbach, Kaubach, and Hans Thoma? A close study of the Dresden art shops drove me a step further along the road on which Munich and Leipzig had first set my unwilling feet; till at last I came to the conclusion: the German produces color most excellently well; but he only sees with his eyes, with his imagination not at all.

Yet these Saxons have a care for the arts, crowding, as they do, not their picture gallery only, but also their opera house. For music, indeed, they have cared greatly. Wagner's star rose on this stage, there it was that he tested in "The Flying Dutchman" his theory that, in the operatic ensemble of words, music and action, dramatic fitness must be dominant; here he produced "Tannhäuser." Years before Strauss was a popular figure in Berlin or Vienna he was the idol of Dresden, where his "Elektra" was first heard; and only two seasons before, immediately after he had produced in

Vienna his latest forecast of the music of the future, it was at Dresden, not in Berlin, that he chose first to conduct before a German audience his "Woman Without a Shadow." Though Leipzig was grudgingly to be allowed fame as the chief school of music, Dresden it is that pitches the correct key for musical Germany.

Time was, not so long ago, when the bulk of the English and American colony in Berlin was accustomed to go down to Dresden during Christmas week "to hear the opera." But perhaps you will think an almost purely German audience as interesting to watch for one evening. Be in your seat early, or you will have to stand at the doors through the first act. At the opera no pushing along to your place is allowed, once the conductor

APPEAL TO MASONS
BY GRAND MASTER

Robert H. Robinson of New York Declares Spiritual Disarmament Needed to Make Efforts to End War Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"In fraternity, surely, is an open door to the accomplishment to be desired, of a new and better world, controlled by the spirit of toleration and human kindness," declared Robert H. Robinson, Grand Master of Masons, in the State of New York.

In an appeal to the Masonic fraternity, Grand Master Robinson said: "I do not imagine that anything that we can say in the public press, or to our representatives in the national or other legislature, can afford additional light upon, or exert additional influence to solve, the problems which are being discussed, and I have unlimited confidence in Almighty God and in the compelling anguish and loss resulting from the last war to bring forth a constructive program of destruction of causes and means of offense. If causes and means of offense are destroyed it would seem that means of defense become innocuous. Desire for Peace

"You, no doubt, as I, have been thrilled by the frank and wholesale proposal of the American Government for a naval holiday of 10 years, including the tremendous destruction of existing and building warships, and the reaction to that proposal which circles the world is unspeakably stimulating and hopeful.

"There is wondrous power in the influence of concerted desire; of concentrated, unanimous will to accomplish. I am sure as can be that the world sincerely wants peace. I am equally sure that, in a man, the fraternity in this jurisdiction wants peace and will make any reasonable, and possibly unreasonable sacrifice to that end. And I am also equally sure that if we apply ourselves, set our wills to that end, not only will the influence of such concert and accord be potent among ourselves, but be felt, and I pray prove an agency to bend more and more wills to the same course, and assist mightily to the result to be desired.

"Join me, my brother, heartily in this sincere wish, this confident hope. Think it, act it, live it, constantly, unremittently, and talk it to your fellow men wherever you come in contact with them. It cannot fail. It will not fail.

Disarmament Not Enough

"But further I am compelled to express the view that no permanent progress toward peace can be effected by mere disarmament or limitation of armament or destruction of physical means of warfare and curtailment of their future production, unless we sincerely disarm spiritually and approach our brother four-square, man to man, with kindness, without enmity, with love and without hatred, realizing that we are all children of one Father and that in love and kindness only can real peace exist.

"The causes of the late war, among other things were national jealousies and hatreds, and the war has left, inevitably, a trail of hatred and of bitterness. But the world must go on. Civilization must be preserved and the world cannot go on on civilization be preserved unless bitterness, hatred, jealousy and suspicion are banished. We are aware, of course, of the fears, and they are natural, which nations entertain of each other, and while it may be that the millennium is not at hand, brotherhood and true brotherliness can do much to accelerate it.

"Perfect love casteth out fear. 'Can we not aspire to that perfect love, and inspire our kindred, God's children, wherever dispersed and whenever we come in touch, to the same perfect love?

"I am an idealist, though I believe very practical, and have fond hopes that a body of men, such as we, 25,000 strong, actuated by the highest and best of motives can, if we apply ourselves to it, pluck from our hearts every vestige of hatred and discord, of unkindness and suspicion, and produce immeasurably peace on earth and good will toward men.

"Let us set ourselves to casting out the beam which is in our own eye, to being right with our neighbor, to appreciating the good and overlooking the bad, conscious always of our own deficiencies and appreciative more and more of our brother's virtue."

"Sehr praktisch!" agrees Dresden.

HUDSON VEHICLE
TUBE TRAFFIC AID

NEW YORK, New York—Bids for the construction of the vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River which is to cost \$28,869,000 when completed, will be called for today and opened February 7. It was decided yesterday at a meeting of the New York and New Jersey commissions. Ground will be broken in March. The contracts stipulate that the work must be finished December 31, 1925. The tunnel will follow a line from Canal Street, Manhattan, and Twelfth Street, Jersey City.

The plans and specifications agreed upon provide that the tubes are to be of cast iron, lined with concrete, and will have a capacity of 15,000,000 vehicles a year, double the present ferryboat traffic across the river.

The tunnel is expected to increase commerce facilities in the port of New York and eliminate present difficulties in removing freight from railroad yards in New Jersey.

of the country including G. Otis Smith of Washington, District of Columbia, head of the United States Geological Survey, and James F. Kemp, president of the society, who is head of the geology department of the Columbia University, were expected to attend the several sessions. Other bodies which will meet here during the three days include the Paleontological Society, Mineralogical Society of America, Society of Economic Geologists, Association of State Geologists, the joint committee of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists and the Oil Geologists of the United States.

GOBLINS DEPOSED BY
KU KLUX KLAN SEEK TO
OUST TWO OFFICIALS

ATLANTA, Georgia—Receivership of all property, funds, documents and records of the Ku Klux Klan is sought in a petition filed yesterday in the Fulton Superior Court by 170 persons describing themselves as "bona fide members" of the Klan. The petitioners are headed by Harry B. Terrell, Lloyd B. Hooper, F. W. Atkin, and A. J. Padon Jr., deposed grand goblins.

Upon filing of the petition Judge T. Pendleton granted a temporary injunction against the Klan, restraining the organization from disposing of any of its property and from disbursing any moneys except for ordinary expenses, which, it is stipulated, must not include salaries of officers and employees.

The petition further seeks the removal of Edward Young Clarke, imperial klanke of the Klan, and Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, head of the propagation department, both of whom are made defendants in the suit. An additional feature of the restraining order is that the defendant corporation and the two officers named are prohibited from banishing, suspending, expelling or prosecuting the Klan members whose names appear on the petition as plaintiffs.

William J. Simmons, imperial wizard of the Klan, was formally notified of the signing of the court order yesterday. Accompanied by several of the deposed grand goblins, W. H. Terrell, attorney for the plaintiffs, visited "Klancrest," the home of the imperial wizard. Mr. Simmons greeted the party affably and smiled when informed that the restraining order had been granted. Formal service of the court order was to be made later in the day.

January 28 was set as the date for the hearing to determine whether the temporary injunction shall be made permanent and whether the receivership for the Klan shall be granted.

DAKOTA PREPARING
NEW TOURISTS' MAPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
PIERRE, South Dakota—The South Dakota Highway Commission will publish a road map before the opening of the next tourist season which will be accurate in every detail and give accurate information to the thousands of automobile tourists who are expected to visit South Dakota next summer.

Last season the number of tourists who crossed the State or a portion of it from other states ran into the thousands, and there were a large number of inquiries coming to the office of the commission daily, asking for information as to routes and requesting maps. It is the intention of the commission to be able to supply such requests with information accurate in the minutest detail.

The drafting department is preparing the drawings from which the plates will be made, and it is expected that the publication will be begun early in the spring.

The new maps will show all motor roads in the State, showing state highways and connecting secondary roads in such manner that the tourist will be able to tell just what kind of a road to expect. Every strip of graveled road will also be clearly shown, and this alone will be of inestimable value to the tourist.

Charge Purchases will appear on bills rendered February 1st.

James McCreery & Co.

3th Avenue NEW YORK 34th Street

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Negligees, Tea Gowns
and Matinees
Reduced 50%

A limited but most interesting assemblage of beautiful Boudoir Robes, marked at prices that assure their immediate sale.

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6 Negligees Georgette Slips
3 Lace Boudoir Coats 3 Matinees
15 Boudoir Caps 3 Japanese Robes
12 Pair Satin Mules
Velvets, Crepe Satin, Laces, Chiffon, Georgette,
Satin and Crepe Meteor constitute the materials.
(Third Floor)

OLD MAINE FORT
NEARLY RESTORED

Plymouth Company Trading Post Nucleus From Which Capital City of State Grew Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—Restoration of Ft. Webster, erected here in 1754 as the original Plymouth Company Trading Post, has been nearly completed.

Around this old fort grew up the little village of log houses which laid the foundation of Maine's capital city. It was the scene of all the public meetings and all the official happenings for many years and is the distinctive feature of the official seal of the city.

Ft. Western and Ft. Halifax at Winslow were built at about the same time, being located by order of Governor Shirley at the points of greatest strategic importance on the Upper Kennebec River. The story of these old forts properly begins with the coming of the Plymouth men in 1625.

Ft. Western figures prominently in the famous expedition of Benedict Arnold to Quebec. Eleven hundred troops embarked for the enterprise in seven transports at Newburyport, Massachusetts, and set sail for Ft. Western, September 18, 1775. The fort was made the general headquarters and supply base for the forces. The army was formed into three divisions which started at intervals and which tried to keep in communication with the base at Ft. Western. Arnold and his men appear to have passed in all 10 days at the fort while on their way to Quebec.

In Colonel Arnold's command was the Second Company of the Governor's Foot Guards of New Haven, Connecticut. Colonel Arnold was the first commander of that old military organization which was said to be the best drilled and the best equipped unit in Washington's army. It entered the Revolutionary struggle at the beginning and served with distinction throughout the war.

The members of this company came to Augusta in 1912 to dedicate a boulder monument and a bronze tablet to the memory of their first comrades of the expedition to Quebec, in 1775.

KING ALFONSO MAY
VISIT UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—King Alfonso of Spain may visit the United States next summer, according to Monsignor Antonio Rey Soto, private chaplain to the King, who is here on what he described as a literary journey. The King, he says, hopes also, when he comes, to visit Canada, South America, Cuba, and Mexico if political conditions at home make the trip possible.

It is said that there is great insistence in Spain that the King visit America as soon as possible. Senator Naudin of the Spanish Senate is quoted as saying that such a trip would have a beneficial effect upon Spanish commerce and might result in an immigration treaty in favor of Spanish workers.

MORMONS' MEXICO
PROPERTY RESTORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EL PASO, Texas—Bishop A. C. Peterson, head of the Mormon Church in northern Mexico, has been advised of the approval by President Obregon of Mexico of the plan to restore to the Mormons 115,000 acres of land in western Chihuahua confiscated by the Mexican Government during the revolution since 1913. This land was colonized by the Mormons on concessions granted by the Mexican Government, but during the years of revolution was seized by the government for various purposes and many of the Mormon colonists had been compelled to leave Mexico. They will now return to their land.

ARMY COMMANDER ON VISIT TO MADRID

Spain's Enterprise in Morocco Is Subject of Much Speculation as Result of General Berenguer's Visit to Capital

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain.—At a critical time, in the wide political sense, concerning Morocco, ideas and intentions being divided as to what is the best course to pursue, while the Premier announces a policy that most of Spain feels, whatever may be its virtues, will belittle the country in the eyes of the world, and lead further on to its "decadence," General Berenguer, the high commissioner in Spanish Morocco, and commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces out there, the life of the renovatory movement in the Protectorate, the idealist, as he is represented, who can see bright light, lit by Spanish lamps, out there, produced by a tactful combination of the political and military instruments, with the utmost possible extent, has come to Madrid for conference for the first time since the outbreak at Melilla last July.

It is an eventful visit, and the people in Spain who take their country most seriously, anticipate it with keenness. These are moments, it is said, for Spain to be strong, and General Berenguer is by no means a screeching militarist, but just a thoroughly energetic and practical man, who preaches efficiency, thoroughness and progress, and wants to see the country break away from the slowness and inefficiency that so often nullify her good desires before the latter have a chance to assert themselves. There are many people in Spain, the most thoughtful, who say that Damazo Berenguer represents the best of the new hopes of the country. He has made a success of the Melilla campaign so far, against odds and difficulties that have never beset a Spanish commander out there before, new systems have been introduced, and baneful old ones that clogged the Spanish army, especially those by which life for the officers was regarded chiefly as an entertainment, and for obtaining social privileges, distinctions and emoluments that could not be obtained in any other way, and had to be obtained somewhat discreetly by this one, have been abolished.

Object of Visit

General Berenguer has not been able yet to eliminate all this from the forces in Morocco, far too much remains, but he has started the new system, and it begins to be felt. He has been in difficulties hitherto in that though High Commissioner and nominal commander of all the forces he ranked lower than other officers who were serving with him, and the Spanish seniority laws and etiquette being what they are, the position has been very difficult. But Parliament apparently is about to set this matter right.

Many things of great consequence come to be discussed on the occasion of the present visit, and speculation upon the program and the possibilities is great. There is, however, little difficulty for one conversant with what has been and is happening, in delineating the agenda. General policy and action in Morocco have to be decided upon, or an attempt has to be made to decide upon them, and the recent gloomy and pessimistic speech by the Premier, Mr. Maura, in the Chamber, wherein he weakly—as critics say—suggested that the best thing for Spain to do was to fortify the Morocco coast and for the rest get out of the place to the utmost extent possible—has in some manner to be counteracted. Mr. Maura would have no permanent and complete inferior domination, but said he considered that the forces on the coast would be enough to regulate any special difficulties in the interior which demanded attention from time to time. This was a timid repetition of a line of policy indicated by him when he assumed power in August, and he said on this last occasion that the government is with him.

An Academic Pronouncement

There is, however, the best reason to believe that if the general tone of the Premier's speech was pessimistic, this suggestion that his colleagues were unanimously with him in this idea of indulging in a partial abandonment of the Spanish protectorate was extraordinarily optimistic. It is on the other hand certain that a majority of the Cabinet would scarcely vote for such a policy. Mr. Maura, however, is very headstrong and sensitive, and it is remarked that his colleagues do not publicly oppose his views in this matter—while not confirming them—for the reason that above all other things the maximum of political tranquillity is required in these difficult times, and, secondly, that the chances of the Premier remaining long enough in power to put any of his withdrawal views into practice is very small. Mr. Maura's pronouncement, therefore, is regarded as academic and little more.

But the coming of General Berenguer to Madrid serves to place a somewhat different complexion upon this matter, for the High Commissioner is believed to be anxious to press the point that while the Maura scheme remains as the official or semi-official attitude of the Spanish Government, even though the sense of it was much modified by the statement of policy made by the foreign minister, Gonzalez Houtoria, he nevertheless, under some of his wheels in Morocco rather badly clogged.

It is no use, it is said, aiming at one particular end, to be achieved by one particular means. If the government

expresses as its ideal and intention something quite different and at the same time reiterates its proposal that the management of the "complete" Morocco enterprises shall more and more be undertaken by Madrid, a proposal which has certainly to be commended it from Mr. Maura's point of view, that the termination of Spain's association with Morocco would then come up into the foreground without any delay. General Berenguer, beyond doubt, has come to Madrid among other things to have a clearer understanding upon this matter.

A Great Colony Maker

Is Spain going on with her great Moroccan enterprise, whatever it costs, and is she going to retain her place among the nations, or is she not? There is the best reason to believe that when this question was hesitatingly presented some time ago, just before the beginning of the Spanish advance, General Berenguer made it quite clear that he was ready to resign, and that in certain circumstances to resign would be his desire and his determination. It is quite likely that some similar thought occupies his mind at the present moment. Nobody really believes that Spain, for all this talk, could seriously entertain the idea of giving up Morocco all except the coast and a few fortified places; but the feeling in various quarters is that it is time that all these ministerial murmurings should be stopped and the country set direct toward the inevitable policy of peaceful penetration combined with as much pushfulness, military and otherwise, as may be necessary in Morocco.

General Berenguer is no mere militarist. He is one of the best type of colonial pacifier, and in the opinion of many the best colony-maker Spain has ever produced, though his full realization remains to be tested. What he realizes and always practices is the necessity of the sympathy and understanding with the natives and of the exercise of the very maximum of political effort immediately after a military demonstration. This policy he has practiced on every available occasion so far, and with excellent results.

Again it is considered extremely necessary if there should be a very clear determination upon the policy to be pursued in view of the state of the international world outside. The wisest men realize that it is not within the power of Spain to say just what she will do with Morocco and what she will not, and that if she is disposed she may let the most of it relapse to its old semi-barbarism. Spain does not possess the freehold of Morocco, which is a part of Africa and the world, and in the opinion of the world would be best developed, and, therefore, if Spain will not perform the task, or endeavor to perform it to the tolerable satisfaction of the world, nothing is more certain than that she will be cleared out and the task entrusted to some other. Mr. Maura, whose attitude, intensely patriotic as it is, and despite the fact that he was the Spanish Minister most concerned with the preparation and signature of the treaties by which Spain was given her commission in Morocco, always keeps his eyes on Spanish soil, does not wish to look out into the world more than is necessary, and simply cannot see such possibilities as this.

But others consider that the political circumstances of the present moment make it more necessary for Spain to assert herself strongly now than ever before. It is remarked that France, the inevitable successor to Spain in Morocco if Spain ceased her effort there, and France who has beyond doubt always looked a little longingly toward the northern zone from her place in the south, is making difficulties for Spain in other ways at the present time, and the attitude of the Madrid Government needs to be unequivocal and its position strong. Never was there a time in which it was more stupid to talk of withdrawal to the coast or any other form of semi-withdrawal, and a careful critic remarks that the fault is much the greater for the fact that such talk must tend to weaken the feeling in the country which hitherto has been so splendidly firm.

Spain's Credit at Stake

Again, it has to be realized that the past is telling against Spain now, and her mismanagement of things in former eras has produced foreign critics who are perhaps unwittingly unfair. There is a striking instance of this in the fantastic stories that have been placed in circulation concerning the treatment of foreign recruits in the Foreign Legion, the inaccuracy and absurdity of which are not in the least lessened by the fact that the legionaries tell the stories themselves—under the influence of the warm encouragement and the leading questions of the critics who extract them. Many of the stories circulated carry with them their own denials, if the attitudes of those critics and the readers who follow them would only permit them to see them. This is one of the matters to be considered between General Berenguer and the government in Madrid, as the credit of Spain in international quarters where she needs all the credit she can gather is at stake.

Then, of course, the next phase of the military program has to be considered. The Melilla end of the zone is becoming fairly straightened out. Spain is practically as well off there now as she was before the outbreak in July, in fact in some respects far better. Abd-el-Krim seems to anticipate making a big effort soon in the neighborhood of Alhucemas, but a great diversion has been created by the rising in the Gomara country at the other end of the zone, and the evident hope of the rebels out there, instigated and assisted by some of Abd-el-Krim's men, including his own brother, that they might recapture Xanón and probably do much besides. Spain is thus at the present time carrying on two little campaigns at once, though really there is very little fighting going on in either of them, and the situation needs to be considered.

BRITISH ATTITUDE TOWARD IRISH PACT

Nearly All Parties Claim Distinction of Having Advocated Such Settlement—Press, Likewise, Is Generally Favorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Coming as it did, with dramatic suddenness and following a period in the negotiations when success seemed almost beyond the powers of the conference, the immediate result of the Irish settlement was a general feeling of intense relief. The swing over of public opinion during the past nine months had been almost complete, and few remained who could contemplate the renewal of hostilities with anything but abhorrence. Deeper than the immediate relief, however, was the feeling of joy that at last, after centuries of estrangement and open hostility, the way was at least open for the final reconciliation of the two nations.

Writing before the agreement had been ratified by the House of Commons, it was too early to expect to hear the joy bells, but the joy was there nevertheless. Evidence of this jumped to the eye on every contents sheet, and through page after page of the public press: in the almost continuous flow of congratulatory cables from all parts of the Empire; in the smiles of the King and his ministers in pictures widely circulated throughout the country by cinema and periodical, and finally in the almost affectionate send-off of the Irish delegates from Euston. The Times published a special Irish Supplement with the full text of the agreement, the history of the negotiations, and pictures of the principals of this historic drama. Other papers gave their space for the event with prodigal generosity. Whatever the ultimate destiny of this agreement, its reception was a general triumph.

King and Prime Minister Extolled

Full credit was given both to King George and the Prime Minister for their share in bringing about this desirable result. The King's speech at Belfast is recognized as the inspiration of the peace conference, and the political enemies of the Prime Minister acknowledge the extraordinary gifts of tact and patience with which he handled the protracted and difficult negotiations. The Daily Telegraph voiced a general sentiment in stating that "much as he (Mr. Lloyd George) may do for his country in the future, he can accomplish nothing greater than the curing of this deadliest of all his political troubles."

A marked feature of the general popularity of the settlement was the spontaneous effort to claim it as exclusively party policy. Liberals and Liberal organs announced it as a triumph of Liberal policy which they had advocated from the beginning. Labor claimed it as essentially the settlement they had proposed, and for which they had striven in and out of season. A leading organ of British opinion claimed it as its own solution, and quoted chapter and verse. These were but the natural jollies caused by the strong wind of gratitude and hope that was blowing through all parties, sections and classes.

Free State, Not Dominion

Amid the general rejoicing, the sign of the times most welcome to friends of peace everywhere was the readiness to accept the Irish settlement as at least a pointer along the path toward a solution of larger world problems. It was noticed that the agreement does not mention the word empire, but speaks of a commonwealth of nations; and that Ireland is not designated as a dominion but as a Free State.

Mr. Asquith, in addressing a crowded meeting of his constituents at Paisley recently, made considerable claims for Liberal influence in the terms of the Irish settlement. No one present at the meeting would have anticipated when it was arranged some months earlier, remarked Mr. Asquith, that it would fall on the morrow of what they hoped would be a great act of international pacification. In the general rejoicing, none were better entitled to take part than those assembled.

It was at Paisley, a little less than two years ago, he said, that he pronounced the policy of dominion self-government as the only effective method of dealing with the Irish problem. Again in December last year he developed the policy in detail. What they read in the papers that morning was an almost verbal and literal adoption of what he then said. As evidence of this contention, Mr. Asquith then read part of the speech referred to, and described its reception in the House of Commons.

A Word to Ulster

Now the terms of the treaty could be seen in which Ireland would receive forthwith the status of a full-fledged dominion. "There has been nothing like it," commented Mr. Asquith,

"since we adopted the same wise and far-seeing policy in the Transvaal and Orange Free State. That experiment was denounced, just as when in preaching dominion Home Rule it had been derided. The earlier of these experiments had been justified and vindicated by the experience of the last 14 years."

It was Mr. Asquith's confident and assured expectation that the other would be equally justified in turn. He thought the proposed settlement was on large and liberal lines, and his only regret was that it had not been attempted and consummated a year ago. He described the Act of Union as the "product of coercion and corruption." There had never been, he said, until now a free contract between the two independent parties.

Speaking to the unreconcilable minority in Ulster—rather than to Ulster as a whole, "given by division"—Mr. Asquith said: "It is for you to say the next word, and upon you in this new temper which has come over our English parties to show yourselves amenable to the same influences, so as to contribute and cooperate to the same purpose." Mr. Asquith added that in his opinion the British people were not yet out of the wood. There might be pitfalls, even possible ambushes; but with prudence, common sense and sympathy, the goal of peaceful and happy relations may and will be attained.

LAWYERS OPPOSED TO IRISH PARTITION

Many Legal Complications, It Is Claimed, Would Result From Division of Irish Jurisdiction

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—One reason for acceptance of the Irish peace treaty is seen in the confusion which will arise in the Irish Jurisdiction if the country is partitioned and if Ulster does not see her way to cooperate with the South.

The complications resulting from the attempt to divide the Irish Jurisdiction would not likely be disentangled for many a long day, and the enormously increased expenditure entailed by the change is not the least of its unpleasant features. It is therefore not to be wondered at that up to the eleventh hour important members of the legal profession have been protesting against the partition of Ireland and hoping that the judgment of a Solomon may avert the threatened division.

At its last half-yearly meeting, six months ago, Charles Bamble, the president of the Incorporated Law Society, gave utterance to this hope. He indicated it recently at a similar function, and deplored the "legal cataclysm" which divided Ireland into two separate legal jurisdictions. It was a great blow to the profession, and disastrous to the unity which stood for strength, national stability and efficiency. In spite of all happenings he counseled optimism and said, "Better days are before us, conciliation and diplomacy are the proper weapons for settlement of national disputes, and the true discipline and self-respect of national life must and will assert itself and prevail."

Central Authority Looked For

Sir James Brady, speaking of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, wondered how any legal man could take office under such an act as what he called the "misgovernment of Ireland act," and he also expressed the hope that before their next half-yearly meeting it would be decided to have the law administered under one central authority. He believed every thinking Irishman should lend a hand to improve the existing grotesque position that, with a population of 4,000,000, ignored no less than three legal systems working under different regulations with courts innumerable, and attempts made to control them by four parliaments coupled with four local government boards.

The order-in-council dealing with the setting up of the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions has been officially issued. The Southern Court of Appeal may sit in two divisions, and will consist of the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, the master of the rolls, so long as he retains his present office, and the two existing lords justices of appeal, and any judge who may be summoned by the lord chief justice to attend as an additional judge. The High Court of Appeal is to hold jurisdiction over the Northern and Southern Courts of Appeal and will sit alternately in Dublin and Belfast. It is expected that its first sitting will take place in Dublin very shortly. It will consist of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland and the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland.

Only Two Divisions Henceforth

His Majesty's High Court of Justice for Southern Ireland will be composed of the existing judges of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, and the Master of the Rolls, with the Lord Chief Justice as President and the Judicial Commissioner of the Land Commission as an additional judge by virtue of his office. The five divisions existing since 1897 in the High Court are henceforth to be reduced to two—the Chancery and the King's Bench Divisions. The position of Lord Chief Justice for all Ireland is to disappear when his present holder, T. J. Molony, ceases to act, and his duties will devolve upon the Lord Chief Justice for Southern Ireland. Notwithstanding all this elaborate preparation there are wise men at the head of the legal profession who not only desire, but think, that North and South will yet remain under the common legal system.

GERMAN REPUBLIC IN ITS THIRD YEAR

Socialists, on Anniversary Day, Recount Obstacles in Way of a Nation Founded on Ideals That Inspired the Revolution

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The third anniversary of the proclamation of the German Republic recently passed off with perfect order and discipline, which are the characteristics of the German people, no matter how great their provocation to the contrary. It had been at first intended by the Labor unions that the great day should be marked by complete absence from work, together, of course, with the holding of demonstrations and public processions, but eventually only a very partial cessation from work took place.

The attempts of the Communists to turn the anniversary into a demonstration in honor of the founding of the republic, but against the "Capitalist" enemy, definitely failed. Even the appeal of the Independent Socialists to the workers to give the celebration a definitely class note did not meet with much success. Many manifestos were of course issued, the chief being those emanating from the Independent Socialists and the Independent or Minority Socialists. The trade union and Majority Socialist leaders emphasized the importance of the anniversary to the German working classes in that it recalled the downfall of the autocratic and imperialist system and its substitution by a democratic form of government.

Ideal of a Socialist State

The Independent Socialists, as might have been expected, suggested that the overthrow of Kaiserism was an incident and a not important one in the struggle against the real tyrants—the "capitalists." "Over the ruins of a bankrupt Empire," ran the proclamation issued by the Independent Socialists, "the working class, hoisted the red flag of the Revolution. On the foundations of a valiantly won republic the edifice of the Socialist State was to be constructed." The compilers of the proclamation proceeded to declare the accepted thesis of the Independent Socialist Party, that, owing to various difficulties, the lack of political intelligence on the part of the workers, the severity of the armistice terms, the resistance of militarism—the task of founding the Socialist State has been checked, and the hopes which were entertained when the Kaiser fled have not been realized. "Today, after three years of hard struggle, the German proletariat finds itself confronted by the united front of Capitalism. Nationalism and reaction dominate the spirit of important classes in town and country. Trusts and financial magnates rule without obstacle over the hungry and badly paid proletariat, torpedo the attempts at social reform which the government makes, and drive country and people toward bankruptcy."

The proclamation issued by the Communist Party was even more violent. But, as indicated, the moderation and sound common sense which the workers displayed in Berlin and elsewhere rendered harmless the violence and the violent advice which the Extremists offered. All the workers employed by the government, the municipality, and in privately owned factories remained at work throughout the morning, and the processions were of a thoroughly orderly character. The workers, taking part in the public celebrations, assembled at eight different points in Berlin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and listened to short speeches from well-known Labor leaders and Socialist deputies in honor of the Republic. Processions were then formed, and vast crowds with flags hoisted marched through the city. Public meetings held within doors at night were also largely attended. The justice of the confidence which the authorities showed in the moderation of workers was justified—very few policemen marshaled the various processions—for no untoward or regrettable incident marked celebrations in which hundreds of thousands of people took part.

Middle Class Attitude

It must be frankly admitted that a very small section of the middle or professional class took any part in celebrating either in their hearts or outwardly the third anniversary of the foundation of the German Republic. It is indeed easy to appreciate the indifference—to use no stronger word—which the middle class, which, in spite of its culture, lacks political understanding, still manifests for the republican form of government in Germany. The members of this class recall the comfort and esteem which they enjoyed during the imperial regime and contrast their happy lot then with the grave economic difficulties which now confront them, the loss of prestige which they have suffered, the heavy taxation under which they are crushed and the little esteem which they as a class enjoy. "How different was life under the Kaiser" sums up the point of view of business men, lawyers, professors, teachers, officials, and still more the women folk of that class. The reflection that the lost war and not the advent of the foundation of the republic is responsible for their changed condition rarely occurs to them. Press comment on the significance of the event followed the usual party lines—enthusiasm in the Socialist newspapers, moderate satisfaction in the democratic organs, frank regret at the passing of the monarchy in the newspapers of the German Nationalists and those of the German People's Party, the party of the

TRADE WEAKNESS OF RUSSIA EVIDENT

British Business Man Finds Production Is Low and Transportation Almost at a Standstill

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—In view of the Soviet Government's offer to recognize pre-war debts on condition that a general treaty of peace is arranged with other powers, the views of an English business man who is chairman of a company which has large properties in Russia and who has just returned from a visit to that country, have special importance at this time.

OIL PROSPECTORS IN A RUSH TO KIMBERLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The rush of prospectors to the Northern Territory and the Kimberley district in Western Australia, since the finding in the latter district of the first true mineral oil discovered in the Commonwealth, has been reminiscent of the gold days. M. P. Durack, a member of the Western Australian State Parliament, who is visiting this city, told a representative of The Sydney Morning Herald that huge quantities of land in western Australia had been pegged out in search of oil, among the large concessions granted by the state government being one of 85,000 square miles and another of 31,450 square miles.

Mr. Durack sits in Parliament for the Kimberley electorate, which he says proudly is the largest in Australia, covering up to 140,000 square miles. Western Australia is affording every encouragement to the expenditure of capital in the search for oil, and large concessions of land have been granted in the inaccessible parts of the state.

Under the amended Mineral Oil Act of 1920, the government of the big western state can confer the right for 10 years to prospect for oil. The two large companies whose areas have been mentioned above have been granted leases for five years, with the right to an extension for another five years on fulfillment of certain working conditions. In the event of payable oil being discovered, the oil basin is defined and the discoverer is given a reward claim of 640 acres, and two additional areas of 48 acres each on a 21 years' lease. The country in which the oil has been located is lightly wooded and undulating, consisting of limestone and sandstone, and showing evidences of anticlinal folds; the rainfall is about 30 inches a year.

"I have known of the oil field for about 12 months," said Mr. Durack. "My attention was first drawn to the find by a returned soldier named Mr. Oakes, who called at my office in Perth and produced samples of material from a deposit which he had discovered in the Kimberley district. I had analyses made of the samples and at once went to the district. The journey took 15 days; I had to go by steamer to Wyndham on the coast of North Australia and then travel from 150 to 160 miles south by motor car. The statements of the returned soldier were accurate, and I brought back to Perth a quantity of the material. That was in September, 1920.

"Tests of the material were made in Perth, Melbourne and Sydney, and on satisfactory results being obtained the Mines Department in Western Australia was informed. In July last the assistant government geologist of the state, Mr. Blatchford, was sent to the district and his report, recently published, stated that geological conditions were favorable for oil. Prof. Sir Edgeworth David of Sydney, who was visiting western Australia at the time, declared that while caution was necessary, the prospects from a geological standpoint seemed to be distinctly encouraging."

AUSTRALIA'S PLAN TO LINK UP RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—When the state premiers meet in January to consider the break of gauge scheme laid before them recently, they will carry to the conference the decision of their governments. If approved, the modified scheme for converting the trunk lines linking up the capitals of the five states will involve the following expenditure:

Victoria	\$8,324,000
New South Wales	1,657,000
Queensland	1,848,000
South Australia	4,674,000
Western Australia	5,020,000
Commonwealth railways	67,000
	\$21,600,000

The cost of the scheme at each state will not be based on the cost of conversion, but on a per capita basis, so that New South Wales will pay most of all as it has the largest population. The cost of converting all lines throughout Australia to the uniform 4 ft. 8 in. gauge would involve an additional \$35,000,000.

The scheme at present under consideration involves the following plan: (1) conversion of all 5 ft. 3 in. lines in Victoria and South Australia to 4 ft. 8 in.; (2) building of a new line to link up Lochiel and Port Augusta; (3) building of a new line (Kyogle (N. S. W.) to Richmond Gap (on Queensland border) and on to South Brisbane; (4) conversion of main trunk lines in Western Australia to 4 ft. 8 in. gauge.

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A black and white illustration of a tropical scene. In the foreground, a man wearing a wide-brimmed hat and a light-colored shirt is walking towards the left, carrying a large, round object (possibly a basket or a pot) on his back. Behind him, a large palm tree stands prominently. In the background, a ship is visible on the water, with its masts and rigging clearly depicted. The overall style is that of a vintage travel advertisement.

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Parisian Comments

A young student said: "To go to Paris is an education in itself," a sentence which adequately explains the oft-discussed problem of why the flat of fashion has always gone forth from here, and few have said it nay throughout the centuries! From the "midnight" to the most celebrated dress designer all are inspired by Paris itself, the atmosphere of art which it exhales, and the beauty of its public buildings as architectural monuments.

Within the last few years the presentation of ballets has undergone drastic changes, more especially in the question of clothes.

Recently at the Opéra, Delibes' ballet of "Sylvia," beautifully staged and mounted, offered a feast of color and harmony to the vast audience. There were some wonderful dresses of shaded violet hues, and some, equally original, were made in imitation tiger skin over which were draped mole-colored tunics; the whole proclaiming an entirely new departure in conception and line. The opera which followed was Mozart's "Il Seraglio" and a dress worn by one of the singers was not only strikingly original, but beautiful to behold. It was made in the softest georgette of the color of the violet leaf, mingled with a light gold embroidery, and over this an open tunic of dark blue with a turban of the green.

In former days this combination of color would have been utterly condemned as too daring, but today the public demand and receive something nearer perfection, and they are keenly appreciative of novel effects and ideas in stage artistry.

A pretty head-dress in the new vermillion hue was seen on a dark head in one of the boxes at the Opéra. It consisted of a stamped velvet band shaped as a diadem, with feathers at the side to match. On another dark girl, whose hair was dressed high, a band of green silk was drawn across the brow. Head-dresses are very fashionable; but at the same time there is a pronounced return to the sleek, well-dressed heads of autocrats as a distinct protest against the coiffure of last winter. Hair slightly waved and very simply dressed looks much better than artificially untidy heads, achieved, be it said, with much forethought and effort. Bobbed hair is less general, and when seen at all it is curled and carefully combed. To avoid removing the hat at the theater, and holding it all evening on the knees some women have adopted light sort of little toques, but the custom is not general. Robes de style beside simple swathed dresses assert the individuality of the wearer and emphasize the fact that fashion is enlarging her borders, and loosening her shackles, allowing more liberty of choice to her adherents.

At a Ritz-touch-lately one woman wore a dress of Havana brown pleated in flat pleats from neck to hem with a brown round toque exactly to match. Also seen at the Ritz on a young girl was a pleated skirt with a short black velvet jacket piped with white. It is easy with a little skill to make oneself becoming millinery, at moderate cost. An English woman passing through Paris chose and purchased at one of the big emporiums a brown cloth coat trimmed with fur fabric. It was very well cut and made, but to match this hat was needed, so half a meter of duvetyne was procured, also a muslin shape, which was molded to suit the countenance. There resulted a charming toque, further ornamented by a narrow strip of fabric hung down outside, giving a Russian effect and adding the weariness, moreover costing a mere fraction, compared with prices demanded at the fashionable shops or even the more reasonable ones. The chief art in trimming hats is to get a good line to suit the profile; the rest arranges itself easily enough.

Anyway, the success of hats and frocks is greatly determined by the way they are worn.

An interesting hostess recently wore a beautifully embroidered old Chinese jacket in a shade of green and material unobtainable today. The bouquets of pale pink flowers scattered on the surface matched the silk lining of the very voluminous sleeves, which were bound with black satin; this was worn over a black skirt, and was very smart and novel as an afternoon jacket.

Floor Coverings

The floor supplies the base for every decorative scheme of the room and should be considered as such before the color of walls and ceiling is decided upon. It should also be studied in its color relation to the woodwork before furniture and ornaments are selected. As it is the foundation of the color scheme it should supply the deepest tone. Thus when hardwood is used it should be stained a dark sepia, the wall covering should be of a lighter tone and the ceiling a few shades lighter than the wall. A room whose walls are of a darker shade than the floor always has a disquieting effect.

Hardwood can seldom be stained dark enough to be in harmony with the furniture that is placed upon it. Mahogany and walnut are as a rule too deep in tone when the floor is of a stronger background to show them off to the best advantage. The floor should always be considered as a background, a background that is really more important in this respect than the walls. One good size rug of rich deep color will often restore the balance where the wood is too weak in tone. If the room contains a good deal of hand-some furniture, one large rug or several smaller ones of a luxurious description will be required to establish an equilibrium. A discordant effect is always created when the floor is covered with a quantity of rugs and the walls are treated simply.

The design of rugs and carpets can-

not be too carefully chosen. The patterns of the old oriental rugs are invariably good. Because of their clever conventional patterns and their soft rich tones, they fit into almost every sort of decorative scheme. The modern eastern rug is generally well designed, but the colors, made from

They are particularly appropriate in the small rooms of a cottage or city flat, where the decoration is simple. Scotch ingrain rugs are also to be recommended for inexpensive homes, as the colors are lasting and the wearing quality fair. Hand-woven fabrics rugs may be

Winter Fashions

One-seat attractive lines in the two coats of daywear shown here. The one on the left has a high standing collar and loose bell sleeves. A metal novelty belt is worn about the low waist



There are smart lines in the new wraps

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

aniline instead of vegetable dyes, are often inferior to those of European and American make.

Texture is almost as important as color and design. Finely woven rugs like the Tabriz would be most inappropriate for the hall, where they would be subjected to a great deal of wear and tear; they are more suitable in the drawing-room. Durable rugs like the Oushak are best for the living-room and library; those of close texture and quiet design and color, such as the Anatolians and Shiraz, are most satisfactory for the bedroom. Those that have a short pile are to be recommended for the dining-room, as thick rugs interfere with the moving about of table and chairs.

The study of the oriental rug is quite an exhaustive one, but a general knowledge, which should be obtained before any selection is made, is not difficult to get. Rugs usually receive their names from the districts in which they are woven. Many unscrupulous dealers coin names to mystify unwary customers, but a good working knowledge of the genuine manufactures can be gained by memorizing the names under the following divisions. Besides the rugs of India and China there are four important oriental groups. In the first we have the Daghestan, Guendje, Kabistan, Karabagh, Kazak, Shirvan, and Soumak. In the second, Anatolian, Chiores, Koula, Ladik, Melas, Oushak, and Sparta. In the third, Feraghan, Khorassan, Kurdist, Kirmanshahan, Kirman, Sarakhs, Saruch, Sehna, Shiraz, Tabriz, and Saraband. In the fourth, Afghan, Beloochistan, Bokhara, Khiva.

One should take pains when selecting an oriental rug to see that the selvedge is not broken, as in that case its usefulness is practically over. They should also be carefully examined on both sides, especially on the back, for tiny cuts that might escape the superficial glance. If these cuts are very small they can be mended and the rug preserved, but if they are several inches long the rug should not be purchased unless considerably reduced in price.

Another rug to avoid is the one that has been "doctored." To obtain better prices, unscrupulous dealers will put modern rugs through a certain chemical process to give them the tones of genuine antiques. A rug that has undergone this treatment almost invariably shows a slight tinge of pink in the white, especially at the knot. Auction sales held by unknown and unreliable persons should be carefully avoided.

Among the domestic rugs that are serviceable and excellent in color are the French Wiltons. Their Persian designs are remarkably fine in many instances. The copies of the Bokhara in two tones of terra-cotta and deep crimson, and of the old Kirmanshahan are the most clever and beautiful.

Hand-tufted rugs such as the Donegal and Axminster make excellent floor coverings for not only are they of good quality, but they are made to order in any shape and size.

Mohair rugs in one tone make an inexpensive and pleasing covering.

bought in any colors at most of the big department shops. They are woven like the old-fashioned rag carpet, but with the attractiveness of the materials now used they are more decorative. The variety made with the tan warp is more serviceable than that made with the white, although the white is very good for bedrooms. Small, hand-woven rugs are also made for the bathroom, but wool rugs especially designed for this purpose are best. A rag carpet is not a bad covering for the bathroom, as it is bright and neat and will stand laundering. The newest flooring for the bathroom is compressed cork laid in small squares. Cork floor coverings are not confined to the bathroom, but are also successfully adapted to the country living-room.

In houses where the floors are old and one does not wish to use wood carpet, nailed-down woolen carpets are more or less of a necessity. The particular kind of carpet to be avoided is one with a design of natural flowers. Conventional designs only should be tolerated.

It is a good plan to cover an entire suite of rooms with the same pattern, as the effect is more restful than when two or three different kinds are used. Carpets free from pattern and of good, strong color are best for the stairs.

Where no scheme of period decoration is being carried out the Wilton carpet is the most satisfying in color and texture. The better grade of Wilton has a pattern in two tones, with the design used in the border as well as in the center. Among the cheaper grades of Wilton are to be found good, reliable colors of green and brown that make an excellent basic tone for the furnishings.

An Axminster carpet may be used to advantage in almost any room. The designs follow those of the Wilton to a considerable degree. Body Brussels, the best known, is not as expensive as the French Wilton, and wears just as long; ingrain is quite an expensive floor covering, as it has not the wearing quality of other carpets.

When Eggs Are Frozen

The price of eggs is such that it seems something of a calamity if, for any reason, they become frozen. We always read about thawing them out in cold water, but such eggs still have their yolks hard, almost as though they had been boiled. Just as an experiment one family kept some eggs frozen, that had frozen accidentally, until ready to use them, then put them in boiling hot water and thawed them, and strange to say, these eggs came out with their yolks soft and usable for any sort of cooking. It is worth trying.

Potatoes for Two.

Scrub clean, three medium-sized potatoes, slice 1/4-inch thick. Steam about ten minutes. Dry with cloth, toast as you would bread, or under the broiler, serve with sprinkle of salt. Crisp and dainty.

Simple and Sure Cheese-Making

The following method of home cheese-making is not theoretical but has been handed down for generations. It is as easy as butter making, though it may not sound so, but to the novice butter making written out might sound difficult.

The utensils required are practically all found in an ordinary home, except the cheese hoop, and even this may be improvised from a tin can of desired size, by cutting off both top and bottom and leaving a simple cylinder. A cheese hoop can be made by any handy man who makes tin articles. We had one made of galvanized iron; it is about twelve inches in height and about ten inches in diameter. It is cylindrical, like a short piece of stove-pipe. A "follower," which is a cover that will slip inside the hoop easily, is required; ours is made of a piece of wood and has a handle on, to make removal easy.

Aside from this, the utensils are found in the house. A clean washbowl, or a large boiler, for holding the milk, a bowl with which to dip off the whey, a square of thin cloth, a cotton flour or sugar sack will do, or one of real cheesecloth. A bottle of cheese color costing about twenty-five cents, some cheese tablets, costing about two cents each—possibly a little more—the milk, and you are equipped for making a real cheese.

The cheese color and rennet tablets can be had at almost any drug store, and if not any city drug store will furnish them or any catalogue house. The products are put up by the same companies that make butter color.

We use two milkings for a cheese, but that would depend upon the amount of milk. The milk at night is strained into an open vessel and stirred frequently to keep the cream in solution. It is cooled slowly for the same purpose. We want all of the cream in the cheese, to keep it from rising as much as we can. In the morning the cold milk is put over the fire and heated to about 80 degrees by the dairy thermometer. The milk fresh from the cows is about 90 degrees Fahrenheit. The mixture should make a product 85 degrees Fahrenheit. This is the correct temperature for cheese-making.

Put the milk in the utensil you wish to use for the making of the cheese. A boiler or tub will do. If you have no scales for weighing, weigh a certain quantity in a pail with steelyards, then estimate the amount you have. For 100 pounds of milk use 1 cheese

over the top of receptacle, but do not allow it to touch the milk. Let stand 1 hour, and other work may be done during that period of time. At the end of that time, press the thumb into the thickened milk, and if the clabber is thick and resilient, and a little whey exudes as you break the curd, it is ready for cutting.

With a long knife cut the curd into inch squares. This opens it so that the whey exudes. In a few minutes wet the cloth cover in water; let it sink into the milk product and dip off the whey with a bowl or cup. Keep dipping, moving about over the surface of the curd until you have removed all the whey you can readily. Sometimes we stop a few minutes to let more exude. When all has been taken that can be readily, dip the hands into the curd and break it gently. All operations should be careful, that the cream in the milk may not be released. That is to be kept in the cheese. After breaking, more whey will be eliminated, and should be dipped off.

Usually two breakings of the curd is enough to get practically all of the whey. Sometimes when dipping is difficult, being near the bottom of the holder of the milk, we lift the curd into the cloth and let it drain in a pail or can. By this time the curd should be in quite large lumps, and more or less adhesive to itself. Heat about 4 quarts of whey to 90 or 95 degrees Fahrenheit, by dairy thermometer, and pour this on the cheese mass. Break gently, to warm it all a little; turn off this whey, and if the curd squeaks a little as you break it, it is ready for the salt; if soft and does not squeak, heat a second lot of whey and pour over it. Pour off again, add salt in the proportion of about 1/4 table-spoonfuls well rounded to 100 pounds of milk used. Work salt in carefully. Lift curd into a clean, wet cloth placed in a milkpail, and you are ready for the press.

Of course there are commercial devices for pressing homemade cheese, but an improvised press does very well. It is operated on the fulcrum and lever plan. Any man and almost any woman will know how this works. This one is made thus: Nail a two-by-four to any out building about three feet from the ground. Place a box under this, and on the box place the cheese hoop, in the hoop place the cheese curd, lifting it in the cloth; arrange the curd in the hoop, as smoothly as may be, turn the corners of the cloth over the curd. These will not be smooth, but make them as little lumpy as possible. Put the "follower" on, and slip it down on the curd. If the hoop is full, the "follower" is placed so that it will press down on the curd. Put a second two-by-four under the one nailed to the building and let the free portion press down on the cheese. If the curd is pressed in the hoop so that no pressure results, place upon the "follower" blocks or pieces of brick to build it up until pressure is assured. This will be all that is needed. At noon, place a little weight on the free end of the second two-by-four.

At night wet a clean cloth, remove

the cheese from the press, put the clean cloth in the hoop, replace the cheese, putting it bottomside up in the press. Arrange the "follower" and lever and weights, more weights being used at night. Leave in the press until the next day is ready, if made the following day. Remove the cheese from the press, make a thin bandage and sew it in place around the rim of the cheese, after rubbing cheese very thoroughly with butter. This is to fill any possible interstices or cracks in the cheese and also aids in curing and encircling. The bandage should be either dipped in melted butter, or else rubbed very heavily with it. Much depends upon this first rubbing. Place on a clean cloth and fold the corners over it in such a way that while it allows air it excludes insects. Put in a warm, airy place to curd. Turn the cheese at least once a day, rubbing each time; no more butter needed unless it begins to mold or is dry. It should be kept greased over to prevent cracking. If the cloth becomes damp or wet, replace it with a clean one. The first few days this changing cloths may be necessary quite frequently, but after a little only once enough for cleanliness. But the rubbing and turning the cheese over is necessary for some time. If left alone it will mold, or maybe crack.

After a cheese is well cured it may be covered with paraffine and kept indefinitely.

A small cheese may be cut when four weeks old, but is much better when six weeks of age. Do not make the mistake of putting this cheese away in a cool place to cure; it must be kept in a warm place. We have, sometimes, when making a number, placed them on a board and put the board out of doors during a summer day, bringing in at night. This is not necessary but hurries the curing some.

The important part of cheese-making is the right temperature. Do not think a few degrees more of heat or a few less will do. Milk too warm will make a tough cheese, the whey will run off very freely, and the curd be very granular. The same result comes from too much rennet tablet. A soft curd, with whey eliminated slowly, shows that the milk was not warm enough or else too little rennet tablet was used. The too little warmth may be remedied by heating whey and adding to the product, but the only right way is the right way, and right temperature and right proportion of tablet. When done accurately the cheese-making is very simple. After the curd is out, it takes only about an hour to dip off the whey for a 10 or 15-pound cheese; smaller ones in proportion.

Many country women might profitably make cheese at home, add to the dairy menu, and sell at a good price if a commercial deal is wanted. A good cheese made after this rule brings the highest market price, when once known and tasted.

Milk of good quality, makes about twice as much cheese as it would, butter.

If for any reason a cheese leaks whey after it is taken from the press, because it was too soft or because it was not pressed hard enough, there is nothing can be done but to let it leak until the whey is eliminated. The cloth will require very frequent changing, and this cheese will not keep very long, but if used as soon as cured it will be all right, though loose textured. It is better, however, to have it right, to begin with.

Some Little Things

Which have meant much, to the seamstress: A black darning for white hose and a white darning for black.

A skein of many-colored silk threads, sold for glove-mending, but used whenever an entire spool of thread to match some ready-made garment would otherwise be required.

To the gardener: A garden reminder or notebook divided into 12 sections in each of which suggestions for one of the calendar months is recorded. Such a book will remind one when to transplant or cultivate certain plants, when to sow the seeds of the new annual so much admired when it was in full bloom, and when to obtain the bulbs promised by neighbor X last spring.

To the housekeeper: A kitchen slate with slate pencil attached, where notes concerning necessary orders or repairs may be jotted down and left in plain sight until attended to.

A kitchen cupboard drawer containing clean wrapping paper, paper sacks, oiled paper, string, twine, elastic bands, and shears.

An appropriate wastebasket, visible or invisible, in every room in the house.

A properly stocked pincushion in each room.

Labels on both ends of the boxes in which things are stored. "Hat trimmings," "Holiday dress accessories," "Halloween favors," "Colored silk scraps," "Pink candleholders and table decorations" are all stored on the same high shelf. How easy to slide out the one box desired, instead of opening five.

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A piece of very light-weight board or very heavy cardboard, about 10x14 inches, with a tubular pencil container or two elastic-loops at the top for fountain pen or pencil, and a large elastic loop band at top and bottom to hold a few sheets of paper. This may be taken to the porch, kitchen or garden to provide desk and stationery for the inevitable note memorandum, or other bit of writing.

All these are such little things, but where seamstress, cook, housekeeper, gardener, and "lady of the house" are one and the same, every little thing thoughtfully provided brings more satisfactory results, more order, and more time for essentials.

Portable Bedroom Furniture

In these days of frequent movement and change of abode the question of having furniture that can easily be packed is one of paramount importance, and this is especially the case with regard to bedroom furniture. Its beds, cumbersome wardrobes and chests of drawers. The following description of easily made and portable bedroom furniture may therefore be of service to some nomadic housewife.

First and foremost, no bedstead is required, just a box mattress placed upon blocks of wood four inches square and one and a half feet high, one at each of its four corners. A prettily flowered, slightly gathered, chintz valance, fastened round the lower part of the box mattress or tightly stretched from block to block, will hide the blocks and form a nice finish. A similar hanging, double the length of the valance should be stretched across the wall at the head of the bed and will give an air of importance and proportion to the whole, and with a suitable coverlet, as comfortable and attractive a bed as anyone could desire will be provided.

There is a recess in most rooms, usually between the fireplace and a wall, and this can be utilized as a hanging cupboard, should no closet have been provided by the architect. Two strips of wood can easily be nailed to each side of the recess to form supports for the top of the cupboard, composed of a board the exact length and breadth of the recess. A rod on two hooks across the front of the board will chintz curtains hanging from it will make the place dust proof, and, with a plain wooden rod running along the center of the recess for coat hangers your wardrobe is complete; of course shelves for hats and boots can be added at will.

The dressing table is a very simple matter, just a plain wooden table top with one side concave, and its legs put on with hinges, enabling it to fold up, like small portable tables. A chintz valance, slightly full, is fastened round the table, and a spotted muslin cover, with frilled edges to fall over and hide the top of the valance, completes a dainty dressing table. The washstand is a replica of the dressing table, only it is oblong in design, and white American cloth replaces the muslin cover on the top. The chest of drawers is also made on practically the same lines, with a difference that the chintz is drawn tightly and plainly round the back and the two sides and fastened with drawing pins to the legs and top, while a curtain is made to draw across the front. The drawers are simple canvas trays, resting on cross-pieces of wood, fixed to the legs, and can easily be drawn out. It is important to remember that in making the frame, as it were, of the chest of drawers, the legs must be fixed flush with the four corners, so as to give the square effect of a chest when the chintz is drawn tightly round. Till you have tried it you can have no idea how charming such homelike furniture can look in a room with plain white or color-washed walls (very easily done by oneself), a floor stained with walnut water stain and well polished with beeswax and turpentine, a rush mat or two, and above all, a well chosen and decorative chintz.

To the housekeeper: A kitchen slate with slate pencil attached, where notes concerning necessary orders or repairs may be jotted down and left in plain sight until attended to.

A kitchen cupboard drawer containing clean wrapping paper, paper sacks, oiled paper, string, twine, elastic bands, and shears.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

REVIEW OF WOOL MARKETS IN WORLD

Conditions in Textile Industry at Close of 1921 Much Different From Year Ago When There Was Oversupply on Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The close of the year 1921 shows a marked contrast with the opening of the year within the wool textile industry. Stocks of wool, which were in heavy supply in the dealers' and growers' hands have steadily disappeared into manufacturing channels, until now the desirable stocks of practically all grades are in very limited supply, with no hope of any considerable relief from importations for several months, or until a reasonable, permanent tariff is passed by Congress.

Consumption of wool at the mills has fallen off slightly since the high point in October, when it amounted to practically 60,000,000 pounds in condition purchased, judging from the latest government statistics on the occupation of wool machinery, as of December 1, which showed an average decrease in active machine hours of about three per cent, as compared with November 1.

Taking the year as a whole, consumption has closely approximated that of a normal year, of say £500,000,000, although the quantity used in the mills in January amounted to only £20,000,000. While the dealers and growers have comparatively little wool, especially of the more desirable descriptions, on hand at the close of the year, the larger manufacturers and not a few of the smaller ones who are so situated as to be able to do it have anticipated their needs for a considerable extent for the coming heavy-weight season, realizing that a shortage of wool is imminent and such mills, naturally will be in a very favorable position for naming prices on the new heavy-weight goods when the season is opened. One adverse factor is the heavy stocks of manufactured clothing, due to the inability or unwillingness of the public to buy. This has led to price cutting in an effort to move stocks.

While the clothing markets are still congested, the market for wool, as has been intimated above, is exceedingly buoyant both here and abroad. In the American markets there is a tendency to speculate more or less in the stocks still available, which results in prices being forced up more or less steadily, while the manufacturers continue to buy some wool here and there as opportunity seems most favorable. Indeed, it is remarkable that so much wool is being bought on mill account in the closing days of the year, when with the holidays and annual inventories, the market usually is dull. A better tone in the New York goods market, also, is responsible for a better business being done in yarns and tops, good 64-70s tops having been sold at \$1.25, while choice 2-50s fine yarns are quotable at \$2.10@2.15. Fine domestic staple wool is quoted at 95 cents to \$1.10, clean basis, for the best fleece delaine, and at 90 cents for the best territory wools, the supply of either wool being limited. Good half-blood combed domestic is held at 80 cents, clean basis; three-eighths is firm at 60 cents and high quarter-blood wools (50s) at 50¢@52 cents.

Foreign Wool Auctions
The foreign wool auctions are all closed for the holiday period, prices at the closing being the highest for some time. Keen competition marked the closing auctions last week in Australia and New Zealand, best 64-70s combed wools, practically free, costing in Sydney on the basis of about 85 cents, clean landed Boston, duty free, exchange being figured at \$4.20, while burry topmaking wools of the same grade were costing 19¢, first cost, or 75 cents, clean landed Boston. The rates in Dunedin, New Zealand, were fully on a par with the rates at Wellington the week before, although the offering was only an ordinary one.

Good wools in the South American sea-board markets are reported to be very scarce. England recently commenced to buy heavily in the market at Buenos Aires and is reported to have cleared practically all the standard wools available. Good wools have been moving steadily in Montevideo, also, partly for American account. Bradford has grown decidedly stronger in the last few weeks, more particularly with reference to fine counts of tops and yarns, which have been sold freely. Good 64s tops, today, are rather difficult to find under 49¢, and some holders refuse to consider less than 50¢. Less than a month ago 41¢@42¢ was accepted, since when prices have advanced steadily to the present level. Crossbreds, also, have appreciated, though in nothing like the same proportion, since the supply of crossbred wools available is much greater. The consumption of fine wools throughout the world at the present time is said to be considerably faster than the rate of growth of those wools. At the sale of 2000 bales of crossbred wools in Bradford last week, however, prices advanced 5 to 15 per cent, according as the wool was coarse or fine, compared with closing rates at London. The Yorkshire trade is calling very insistently for larger offerings, especially of merinos, in London, and the next two sales, the first of which commences January 16 in Coleman Street, will have 300,000 bales as the offering, including Capes and Puntas.

DIVIDENDS

Standard Screw, quarterly of 3% on preferred and quarterly of 5% on common, payable January 3 to stock of December 17.

Westmoreland Coal, quarterly of 2% per cent, payable January 3 to stock of December 20.

Cornell Cotton Mills, quarterly of 2% and extra of 8%, both payable December 24 to stock of December 20. The former usual rate was 2%. Extra of 1% was paid with each of the past four regular dividends.

William Whitman Company, Inc., quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable January 3 to stock of December 30.

Pilgrim Cotton Mills, quarterly of 2% on preferred and common, both payable December 31 to stock of December 24.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool, quarterly of 1% on preferred and 1% on common, payable January 14 to stock of January 14.

Allied Chemical Dye, quarterly of \$1 on common, payable February 1 to stock of January 15.

General Fireproofing, quarterly of 1% on common and 1% on preferred, payable January 2.

Indian Head Mills of Alabama, semi-annual of 5%, payable December 15 to stock of December 12.

Falcon Steel, quarterly of 1% on common and 1% on preferred, payable January 2.

COTTON INDUSTRY IN LANCASTSHIRE
Some Spinners Are Running Full Time While Others Are Quiet With Trade Far From Good

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MANCHESTER, England—A ballot was recently taken in the Lancashire cotton industry on the question of short-time working of the mills. The proposal, which was that of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Association, was to reduce the production of 44,000,000 spindles using American cotton to 24 hours a week. To carry out the resolution, the ballot was to show at least 80 per cent of members in favor of it. This vote was not obtained, with the result that all mill companies are left to take their own course.

The question placed before the trade by the federation was: "Are you willing to run your machinery half-time up to the end of the present year, or stop the machinery in such a way as will be equivalent to a 50 per cent reduction in production, provided 80 per cent of the spindles in the American section are willing?" There has been a feeling recently that trade was improving, and this may have affected the voting.

It is also known that while some spinning companies have very little or no work at all, others are running their spindles either for the full 48 hours a week, or nearly so. But, generally speaking, trade is by no means good, nor is it likely to be during the winter. Although the proposal for organized curtailment of production has failed to obtain the necessary percentage of support, a greater number of the mills will have to continue their own system of short-time, as orders for yarn and cloth are only about enough to keep half of the industry going.

NEW YORK MARKET ACTIVE AND VARIED

NEW YORK, New York—Dealings in stocks yesterday were active and varied. Extreme gains of 1 to 3 points were sharply reduced by a sudden money flurry in the last hour, call money's rise to 5 1/2 per cent provoking a realizing movement. Some specialties, however, extended their gains. Equipments, steels, oils and shipping featured the stronger shares. United States Liberty issues were strong and the general bond list showed more steadiness. Call money ruled at 5 per cent. Sales totaled \$81,900 shares.

Closing prices were somewhat below the best quotations of the day: American Ice 80, up 2%; American Locomotive 107 1/2, off 1 1/2; Baldwin Locomotive 98, off 1 1/2; Crucible Steel 65 1/2, off 1; Houston Oil 77, off 1 1/2; International Paper 51 1/2, off 1 1/2; Lima Locomotive 98 1/2, off 3 1/2; Marine preferred 65 1/2, up 1; Republic Iron and Steel 52 1/2, up 1 1/2; Studebaker 82 1/2, up 1 1/2.

STEEL STOCK FOR EMPLOYEES

NEW YORK, New York—Announcement is made that the United States Steel Corporation will offer to its employees the privilege of subscribing during January for 100,000 shares of the common stock of the corporation at \$34 per share.

LIGHTING COMPANY CAPITAL

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The Narragansett Electric Lighting Company has increased its capital by \$2,720,000, bringing the corporation's capital stock to \$16,320,000. Stockholders will have the right to subscribe to the new issue at par, \$50 a share.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Application has been made to the Controller of the Currency to organize the Italian-American National Bank of New Haven, Connecticut, capitalized at \$200,000.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed barely steady yesterday. January 15.31, March 18.74, May 18.31, July 17.87, October 16.95. Spot quiet; middling 19.05.

COMPLICATIONS OF FALLING CURRENCY

Study of Conditions in Some Countries Resulting From the Almost Worthless Money Reveals Many of the Problems

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The extreme case can, of course, be seen in Russia; a worthless currency leads, in the limit, to economic isolation and to a collapse of confidence and credit which makes trade, even by barter, virtually impossible. Stability, in such a case, is reached at last in the stagnation of utter ruin. But in the extreme case the disadvantages are too obvious and the real problem which makes European opinion is the effect of a complete but of a gradual collapse of currency values.

Interest in the subject is revived by the great acceleration in the pace at which the more depreciated European currencies have been proceeding toward worthlessness. At the beginning of this year, £1 fetched about 1500 Viennese crowns, 2200 Polish marks, and 250 German marks. Ten months later, £1 was worth roughly six times as much in Vienna, seven times as much in Warsaw, and three times as much in Berlin. The common notion that Germany (and presumably Poland and Austria as well, though this is seldom argued) were suffering on the collapse of their exchanges may be discussed. The answer to the problem is not so simple or so one-sided.

Explanations Complicated

In the first place it will have to be admitted that the causes of exchange depreciation in these extreme cases are not easily analyzed. No single explanation is found to be quite adequate when the available figures are studied and compared. The external value of marks (and the same applies to other cases) does not, for example, vary at all closely with the volume of notes in circulation, as is so often assumed. In 1919-20 the rate of increase in the volume of German note issues was about 100 per cent per annum. In 1920-21 the currency was expanding at the rate of little more than 50 per cent per annum. But the external value of the mark has not conformed to this movement. It is, of course, quite natural that it should not, because only a proportion of German credit and currency is used for making payments abroad. The correspondence between exchange depreciation and currency expansion should vary inversely with the dependence of the country concerned on foreign markets. But trade figures are scarcely any better than currency figures as a guide to foreign exchange movements of the more depreciated currencies. In fact, an attempt to establish a close correlation between currency depreciation and any set of statistics that bear upon the subject is found to fail, and the inductive method of arriving at an explanation (by a study of actual experience) has to be abandoned in favor of a deductive argument based upon first fundamentals accepted a priori.

The rate of exchange is only of importance to a country in so far as payments have to be made or received abroad. Repatriation payments, for example, have to be made by Germany abroad, and that is why repatriation is largely an exchange question. Similarly, payments for raw materials have to be made abroad in so far as industry is dependent upon foreign sources of supply; and this is where the one and only advantage of a depreciating currency comes in. A depreciating currency implies that both the cost of raw materials and the price (in terms of the home currency) at which finished products can be sold are continually increasing. A trader can therefore afford to pay more every time for his material because he receives more every time for his product, and he can live well on this difference, provided that home prices remain unaffected. In point of fact home prices do not remain unaffected, but they are slow to conform, and it is out of this lag in the adaptation of prices to the new level that the trader makes his exchange profit. In other words, he is enabled to exploit the labor of his own countrymen in the interval; and it is worth noting that he is able to do this only while the currency is still depreciating;—a depreciated (but stable) currency gives him no such advantage.

Loss to the Government

Even here the advantage lies entirely with certain fortunate individuals and not with the country as a whole. From the point of view of the government, the failure of prices to conform at once to the new parity of world prices is a source of continual loss, in so far as the government is expected to buy abroad and sell cheap to the people at home; but what is far more important is the fact that internal prices do gradually conform to the parity of the world prices, and of the internal currency system.

In these cases it is certainly true to say that the currency is ruined by prices and not that prices are inflated by the overissue of currency. This is sufficiently obvious if the actual figures of the circulation in, say, Germany, are converted at current rates of exchange. It at once appears that the volume of currency in circulation bears at present an absurdly small relation to the volume of goods which that currency has to move, and that with marks at 900 to the pound, 90,000,000,000 of note issue represent an actual shortage of currency. More notes are required and will

FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED STATES

American Merchandise Exported in First 11 Months of This Year Totaled \$4,189,343,000

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—American business houses export \$4,189,343,000 in merchandise during the first 11 months of this year, according to figures made public by the United States Department of Commerce, which also gave imports for the period as valued at \$2,717,797,000. In the same 11 months in 1920, exports totaled \$7,507,729,000, and imports \$5,012,424,000.

The declining trade was shown further in statistics for November when exports aggregated \$294,437,000, compared with \$345,597,000 in the corresponding month of last year, and imports \$153,349,000, compared with \$187,528,000 for November of last year. The imports for November aggregated \$121,027,000, while for October they were \$294,437,000 and for November, 1920, \$321,209,000.

Europe, as in 1920, drew the bulk of American foreign shipments, the figures showing that for November merchandise valued at \$153,349,000 went there, making the total for the 11 months \$2,309,358,000. Neighboring North American countries received \$1,067,446,000 for the 11 months. Exports to South American countries for the 11 months aggregated \$257,120,000, or about 40 per cent of the value of commodities sent them in the corresponding period last year.

To Asia, the figures show, was shipped merchandise of an aggregate value of \$439,476,000 in the 11 months, but for the sale period in 1920, the shipments were valued at \$716,737,000. In 11 months this year, Americans shipped \$147,104,000 and \$68,837,000 to Oceania and Africa, respectively. For the 11 months of this year, exports to Oceania and Africa totaled \$239,335,000 for Oceania and \$149,069,000 for Africa.

Imports from Europe for the first 11 months of the year were \$692,263,000, against \$1,160,410,000 for the corresponding period of 1920, while from Canada, Mexico and Central American countries the imports in 11 months totaled \$702,380,000, compared with \$1,573,440,000 in the 11 months of the preceding year. From South America the business houses in the United States imported goods in the 11 months of this year to the amount of \$268,607,000, while in the first 11 months last year the imports were \$725,114,000.

The imports from Asia totaled \$494,501,000 and \$1,222,374,000 for the first 11 months of this year and last year respectively. Imports from Oceania to December 1 this year were \$79,890,000, while for the corresponding period of 1920 they were \$133,755,000. From Africa there came imports of \$33,553,000 in the first 11 months of this year, compared with \$146,827,000 in the same period of 1920.

LONDON MARKET CHANGES NARROW

LONDON, England—Russian descriptions moved upward on the stock exchange yesterday.

Gilt-edged investment issues also were harder but not active. Cheerfulness was noted in French loans. Home rails were steady but without feature. Dollar securities were dull, in sympathy with New York exchange. Good earnings caused fresh buoyancy in Argentine rails. Oil shares were firm, with a tendency to rise further. Royal Dutch was 3 1/2, Mexican Eagle was 3 1/2 and Shell Transport 4 1/2.

Moderate support was given to the Industrial list. Hudson's Bay was 5 9-16. Rubbers maintained around previous prices. Kaffirs were idle and inclined to recede. Generally changes were narrow and a holiday feeling continued to prevail throughout the city.

Consols for money, 49; Grand Trunk 1 1/2; De Beers 9 1/4; Rand Mines 2; bar silver, 35 1/4 per ounce; money, 3 1/4 per cent; discount rates—short bills, 4 per cent; three-months bills, 3 1/2 per cent.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices registered slight advances yesterday, closing quotations being fractionally higher, with December at 1.12 1/2, May at 1.16 1/2 and July at 1.05 1/2. Changes in corn were unimportant, December delivery closing at 54 1/2 and July at 56. December rye 34 1/2, May rye 30 1/2, May barley 58, January pork 14 1/2, December lard 27 1/2, March lard 28 1/2, May lard 27 1/2, January ribs 8 1/2.

ORDERS FROM CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
NEWCASTLE, England—Messrs. Swan Hunter and Wigham Richardson have booked orders for two steamers for service on the Canadian Lakes. This is the first order received on the Tyne for a considerable time.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY PROBLEM

Yield This Season Expected to Exceed Home Demand, but Government Control and Price Guarantee Are Still Unsettled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland—The cane sugar grown in this state in the present season is expected to reach the record value of 2,850,000, and 2,338,384 tons of cane are expected to yield 278,000 tons of sugar. With the inclusion of the sugar grown in the north of the adjoining state of New South Wales, it is probable that the amount available will slightly exceed the demand in the Commonwealth, but the question of export or of carry-over

to the federal government's control and price guarantee ends with the 1922 crop, the future of the sugar industry is somewhat unsettled, and the extent of the crops to be planted next year may be affected by the uncertainty. The resentment shown by consumers and by jam manufacturers at the artificial price fixed for sugar by the federal government in order to recoup the loss on sugar imported in a poor year, has made further federal control less likely. In this connection it is significant to note the remarks of the managing director of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Mr. E. W. Knox, made at the half-yearly meeting of the company:

Open Competition

"At the end of this season we must expect to meet in open markets, as in the years before the war, the competition of other sugar producing countries, where wages must follow the great fall that has occurred in the value of the exportable produce. For instance, in India, it has been reported that rates are now about 20 per cent below those quoted six months ago."

The consumption of sugar in the Commonwealth has fallen and the fact has puzzled the authorities. Possibly the widespread feeling that prices are artificially high has affected public demand. The depression recently made by the federal government to Australian manufacturers of jam and condensed milk for export will probably improve the consumption of sugar. In Queensland the state Labor government has made amendments in the Cane Prices Act which may press on the millowner and discourage investment in the industry.

Associated with the sugar industry is the big company called the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, which has control of the sugar industry in Fiji and carries on refining work in New Zealand. For the half year ended September 30, 1921, the company earned £173,097, against £216,462 in the corresponding term of 1920 after providing for depreciation and all other charges. With the addition of £33,104 interest on securities, etc., the total profit available was £206,201. A dividend of 15s. a share, equal to 9 1/2 per cent per annum, was paid, £50,000 placed to the reserve fund and a balance of £24,325 carried forward, which, added to £285,310 previously brought forward, made a total of about £320,000. From the Fiji company operations shareholders received a dividend of 5s. a share on the ordinary shares held by the parent company. This made the total dividend to shareholders 12 1/2 per cent per annum. The liabilities of the company amount to £7,527,817, of which paid up capital is £2,600,000, as against £3,250,000 12 months ago, the difference being due to a refund of £4 a share which was made in the meantime.

The Labor Problem

As a result of strikes among the Indian workers in Fiji the company may not succeed in taking off its whole sugar crop before the rainy season compels a stoppage. The labor difficulty is still a serious one, as the British Government has stopped the emigration of labor from India to Fiji and the future of the industry has been jeopardized. It is hoped that a new arrangement may be made whereby objections to the employment of Indian labor may be removed. Of course imperial interests and the attitude of Indian agitators toward the conditions in Fiji are serious factors.

A different problem is presented by the company's operations in New Zealand. In this connection the managing director declared that in no other country in the world with a white population was it possible to import sugar free of duty.

"It has not yet been stated," said Mr. Knox, "what are the intentions of the New Zealand Government regarding the inclusion of a duty on sugar in the new tariff now coming before Parliament. To use it seems clear that the refining business cannot be continued in the Dominion under the free trade conditions prevailing before 1914, as the manufacturing expenses have increased so greatly both in wages and material."

In New Zealand, as in Australia, the demand for refined sugar has fallen short of expectations. Sufficient of the present sugar crop has been sold to the government of New Zealand to supply that Dominion until the middle of next year.

ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Active cotton spindles in November aggregated 34,858,669, compared with 24,321,646 in October, and with 31,700,014 in November, 1920. The Department of Commerce announced. Based on activity of 24 1/2 days for the month, the average number of spindles operated during November was 34,074,601.

FINANCIAL NOTES

According to the weekly trade report of Marshall Field & Co., the wholesale distribution of dry goods last week was larger than for the corresponding week in 1920. Orders from road salesmen were far ahead, while mail orders were received in large numbers, and there were more customers visiting the wholesale house. Retail merchants report that business has been quite satisfactory.

In the first nine months of the current year exports of Egyptian cotton to the United Kingdom totaled 1,366,494 baltira, valued at \$5,374,605, and to the United States 428,484 baltira, valued at \$2,478,313, against \$31,064,553 to the United Kingdom and \$26,322,373 to the United States in the entire year of 1920.

Chilean government engineers are reported to have located beds of nitrate underlying 2000 square kilometers where no nitrate was formerly known to exist. Deposits range from two to three feet in depth and contain 20 to 40 per cent of nitrate of soda.

The "Economiste Europeen" of Paris estimates that, at the beginning of December, the paper franc was worth 51.12 per cent of its gold value, the pound sterling 81.92 per cent, the Dutch florin 88.12 per cent, and the German mark 1.53 per cent.

The American Express Company has established an office in Australia, the first American banking and foreign collection institution granted permission to operate in that country.

The North Dakota Supreme Court's affirming of decision that state bonds must be sold at par for cash without commission will prevent further sales to a Toledo firm at 5 per cent below par.

FINANCES AND LABOR IN ITALY

Treasury Shows Considerable Improvement—New Fiscal Measures to Aid Further

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy—The situation of the Italian Treasury, June 30 last, showed considerable improvement in comparison with returns of June 30, 1920, with a net advance of 1,500,000,000 lire. The state receipts continue to increase; the receipts for October last showed an addition of more than 500,000,000 lire in comparison with October, 1920, the difference being mainly accounted for by the increase in the income tax.

The increase of the state receipts, which will become even larger as a result of new fiscal measures, will secure considerable reduction in the deficit of the budget. The recent measures of state assistance to the shipbuilding industry and the credit facilities given to house building, hydroelectric plant and land reclamation are bound to reduce unemployment. Satisfactory news is also coming from Italy in respect of the Labor situation. The principal disputes have been settled in a way which shows a better understanding of the requirements of the moment on the part of Labor.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wed.	Tues.	Party
Sterling	\$4.18 1/2	\$4.20 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France (Belgian)	.077 1/2	.077 1/2	.1920
France (Swiss)	.152	.150	.1920
Lire	.043 1/2	.043 1/2	.1920
Guilder	.0053 1/2	.0053 1/2	.2320
German mark	.94 1/2	.94 1/2	
Canadian dollar	.2403	.2403	.9650
Argentine peso	.0415	.0415	.1920
Drachmas (Greek)	.0415	.0415	.1920
Peetas	.1491	.1491	.1920
Swedish kroner	.2490	.2490	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1595	.1595	.2680
Danish kroner	.2000	.2010	.2680

RECORD LOW SUGAR PRICE

NEW YORK, New York—The lowest level recorded in the raw sugar market in 10 years was reached yesterday with a further decline of 1-16 cent a pound in the price of old crop Cubas. Sales were made on the basis of 113-16 cents.

NEW YORK, New York—Decreases of two to four cents a dozen were recorded in the prices of various grades of eggs on the New York wholesale exchange yesterday.

EGG PRICES REDUCED

CHICAGO, Illinois—Fresh eggs on the Chicago wholesale exchange dropped five cents yesterday to 44 cents a dozen. The drop was ascribed to a plentiful supply after the Christmas holiday week-end.

When Buying a Bond...

Ask this question!

"Will the institution from whom it is purchased stand behind the bond to a finish—and guarantee in writing, the safety of both principal and interest?"

The institution which will, is entitled to your confidence and faith.

That is one reason why Prudence Bonds, which are guaranteed by endorsement as to both principal and interest, are the choice of conservative investors seeking unquestionable safety for their funds.

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Ask for booklet Z-219

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

EIGHT SURVIVORS
IN JUNIOR SINGLES

Jere Lang, E. F. Dawson and Morton Bernstein Are Among the Winners in the Third Round of Indoor Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—As the tournament progresses, the strength of the local high school tennis players, who have competed steadily against the men in the New York University Heights and other clubs, becomes apparent in the United States junior indoor lawn tennis championship at the Seventh Regiment courts. Of the eight survivors in the singles, no less than three are familiar figures in the various tournaments: Jere Lang of the University Heights; E. F. Dawson, New York, and Morton Bernstein. Other prominent survivors include William Aydelotte, now of New York, who learned his tennis in California; L. H. Rouillon of Harvard; Valentine Green, who has graduated from a prominent position in the boy class, is also a contender.

By active work on the part of the committee, the second and third rounds of the singles were completed yesterday and a beginning made in the doubles, while the boys' tournament has reached the semi-final round.

Summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Second Round

E. F. Dawson defeated F. T. Osgood, 3-6, 6-2, 7-5.

Eugene Stein defeated Willie Nelkin, 6-2, 6-2.

John Van Ryn defeated G. S. Case, 7-5, 6-4.

William Aydelotte defeated C. E. Schuster, 6-2, 6-2.

L. H. Cohen defeated David Stralem, 6-1, 6-3.

Morton Bernstein defeated A. R. Glor, 6-3, 6-4.

Third Round

L. H. Rouillon defeated David Oates, 6-2, 6-2.

William Miller defeated F. A. Walsh, 7-5, 6-4.

E. F. Dawson defeated J. F. Whitbeck, 6-3, 6-2.

Valentine Green defeated Morton Stone, 7-9, 6-4, 6-1.

Jere Lang defeated Eugene Stein, 6-3, 6-0.

William Aydelotte defeated John Van Ryn, 6-0, 6-2.

Morton Bernstein defeated I. B. Cohen, 6-4, 7-5.

Harry Baker defeated C. V. DeBlass, 6-2, 7-5.

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

G. S. Case and Horace Orring defeated C. G. Hurd and J. C. W. Hering, 6-4, 6-3.

Second Round

J. F. Whitbeck and Morton Bernstein defeated William Miller and H. D. Bearman, 6-4, 6-1.

L. T. Merchant and E. A. Cole defeated C. E. Schuster and A. H. Trumbull, 7-5, 6-3.

BOYS' INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Second Round

Palmer Daly defeated L. B. Matthews, 6-1, 6-3.

Karl Appel defeated B. H. Whitbeck Jr., 6-4, 6-4.

George Acker defeated Edward Sampson, 6-0, 6-4.

NEW YORK PLANS

BIG ASSOCIATION

Municipal Employees of That

City Are to Have an Athletic

Organization of Their Own

NEW YORK, New York—Greater

New York expects, in a short time, to

have one of the biggest and most en-

thusiastic athletic associations in the

United States following the meeting

held at the Army and Navy Club Tues-

day night when plans were started for

forming a municipal athletic associa-

tion. F. W. Rubine, secretary-treas-

urer of the Amateur Athletic Union of

the United States; Andrew Corbett,

J. J. O'Brien, F. J. Crawley, Joseph

Ruddy, W. T. Davis and Dr. A. K.

Aldinger have been appointed a com-

mittee to handle the details connected

with the organizing of the association.

There are some 80,000 municipal

employees in Greater New York and it

is the hope of the promoters of the

association that a big majority of

these people will join the organization

and become active in some one of the

many athletic activities which it is

proposed to promote. Among the

sports which are to be fostered are

baseball, swimming, basketball, hand-

ball, rowing, lawn tennis and track

and field sports.

The committee is now busy looking

into ways and means for securing the

proper training facilities. It has been

proposed that an open-air gymnasium

be equipped on the roof of the municipal

ago. The 50-cent and \$1 seats at

football games 10 years ago are now

\$1.50 to \$2.

He criticized excessive training time,

frequent long trips and "a rapidly in-

creasing tendency to recruit promising

athletes by offering them material in-

ducements."

RESULT OF CHESS

TOURNEY IN DOUBT

Fourth Round Brings Complete

Change Leaving Final Match

Between Tech and New York

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS LEAGUE

Matches Won Lost Games

Technology 2 1 7 5 8 5

Pennsylvania 2 1 5 5 8 5

New York Univ. 2 1 5 5 8 5

City College 2 2 3 3 6 6

Cornell 1 2 3 3 4 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The third

and fourth rounds of the Intercol-

legiate Chess Championship left the

result of the tournament in doubt, de-

pendent on the final match between

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

and New York University, each having

won two matches and lost one. If

either wins it gives them the cham-

pionship, but if the games are evenly

divided, either Cornell University or

the University of Pennsylvania can

tie them by a victory. City College,

having completed its schedule, can-

not win in any event.

The third round resulted in a vic-

tory of Pennsylvania over Technology,

the presence of Charles Gulasian '23,

adding strength to the former. An-

other element in the event was the

absence of A. R. Frey '22, whose place

on the Technology team was taken

by Henry Stark '23. Technology

played white odd boards. The

result of the match follows:

UNIV. OF PENN. TECHNOLOGY

R. S. Frey '22 1/2 W. W. Adams '23 1/2

H. Eversding '24 0 Sol. Nelson '22 1/2

E. L. Cooper '24 1 Henry Stark '23 0

C. Gulasian '23 1 L. Brinberg '24 0

Total 3 1/2 Total 1 1/2

Meantime Cornell University and

City College finished on even terms,

each taking one victory, while the

others were drawn. Cornell played

white on odd numbered boards. The

result of the match follows:

CORNELL UNIV. CITY COLLEGE

Alex. Kevitt '23 1 N. Y. Slochower '23 0

H. Garfinkel '22 1/2 H. Grossman '23 1/2

H. Thoenes '22 0 E. Thoenes '23 1/2

H. R. Peters '24 1/2 R. Schlichter '23 1/2

Total 2 1/2 Total 2 1/2

But the fourth round made a com-

plete change, City College defeating

Pennsylvania in a series of carefully

played, prolonged games, losing only

on the leading board, where Max

Jacobs '24, had been substituted for

Harry Slochower '23, while New York

University could do no better than an

even division with Cornell, with

Hyman Kabatsky '24, on the fourth

board in place of the reliable David

Bourgin '22. New York played white

on odd boards. The result of the

matches follows:

CORNELL UNIV. N. Y. UNIV.

Alex. Kevitt '23 1 N. Y. Bornholdt '23 1/2

H. Garfinkel '22 1/2 H. S. From '22 1/2

N. R. Thoenes '22 0 A. A. Cohn '24 1/2

H. R. Peters '24 1/2 H. Kabatsky '24 1/2

Total 2 1/2 Total 2 1/2

CITY COLLEGE UNIV. OF PENN.

Max Jacobs '24 0 H. S. From '22 1/2

H. Grossman '23 1/2 H. Eversding '24 0

E. Thoenes '23 1 E. L. Cooper '24 0

R. Schlichter '23 1 C. Gulasian '23 0

Total 1 1/2 Total 1 1/2

MICHIGAN LOSES
THREE VETERANS

Coach E. J. Mather Has Promising but Inexperienced Squad Out for the Wolverine's Varsity Basketball Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—Inexperi-

enced but promising candidates are

available for Coach E. J. Mather, who

is attempting to rebuild the University

of Michigan basketball team which

last year tied for the championship of

the Intercollegiate Conference Ath-

letic Association with University of

Wisconsin and Purdue University,

each having eight victories and four

defeats.

Only three members of last year's

varsity quartet are back, and one of

these men was a substitute. The three

best players on last season's squad,

Capt. A. J. Karpus '21, J. G. Williams

'21, and R. J. Dunne '22, are lost to

this year's team. The first two gradu-

ated, while Dunne's work in the law

school will not permit him to continue

his athletic activities.

Karpus was a forward, Dunne a

center, and Williams a guard. Each

leaves a big vacancy on the team. All

three were fine players, and Karpus

and Williams had each had several

years of intercollegiate experience.

Capt. W. B. Rea '22 will lead this

year's five. He played at running

guard last season and will take the

same task this year. Coach Mather

can find suitable material at for-

ward. W. G. Miller '23 is the only

regular varsity man of last year, aside

from Captain Rea, who is available.

R. C. Whitlock '23 is the substitute,

having played several games at for-

ward last season.

Mather hopes that Miller and

Whitlock will play the forwards, and

Rea the running guard, leaving but

two positions to fill. Other promising

forward candidates are Rex Reason

'23, Richard Gregory '23, William

Rea '23, and Merle Papp '22.

Other promising guard candidates

are F. D. Cappon '23, of the varsity

football squad, Kenneth LeGalle '23,

R. S. Pearce '22, H. M. Birks '24,

Samuel Lipman '23, and Warren

Hoyt '23.

Three men are showing up best at

far at center. They are A. B. McWood

'24, H. W. Elliott '24, and C. E. Ely '23.

Ely is one of the tallest men on the

squad, standing 6 ft. 2 in.

All three of these center candidates

are former scholastic stars at the

position, and they are waging a great

battle for the regular varsity place.

Coach Mather will have two good cen-

ter men this year. At forward he also

seems well equipped, and the big

problem looms up at the standing

guard, where a successor to Williams

seems hard to find.

Harry Kipke '24, star halfback on

the football squad, may come out for

the court squad. If he reports he will

be a favorite for the position, as he

was also a star basketball player in

high school.

Michigan proved the surprise of last

year's basketball race, the Wolverine

first climbing from last place to a

triple tie for first in the "Big Ten"

race, Purdue and Wisconsin ending

even with Mather's quintet. This

year, however, prospects are not quite

so promising, and the Maize and Blue

five faces a difficult situation with so

few experienced candidates.

NORTH OF IRELAND
FOOTBALLERS WIN

Many Interesting Rugby Games. Association Football and Field Hockey Played December 3

By special correspondent of The Christian

Science Monitor from its European

News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland—Followers of

Rugby football, Association football,

and field hockey were well catered

for in Dublin on December 3, when

many interesting games took place

under all three codes. Two Belfast

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

When the Vikings
Invaded England

Alfred at Ashdown, 871

Rough earthworks furrow the downs of Ashdown. Above, on White Horse Hill rest the Danes, exulting in their recent victory and somewhat contemptuous of a foe that has been retreating before them for four days now. The song of Ragnar Lodbrok floats down upon the night air:

"We fought with swords! Young men should march up to the conflict of arms. Man should meet man and never give ground. In this bath ever stood the nobleness of the warrior. . . . It is the song of the pagan who glories like Goliath in his strength."

But in the camp of the Saxons there is a David who is trusting in God to show him the way. By the guttering flare of a torch he is reading his much-thumbed copy of the Psalms, written out in a fair hand. This is Alfred, brother to King Ethelred and already famous throughout England for his piety and goodness. As yet he has seen no real fighting nor proved his prowess in the field, but still he looks forward with courage and confidence to what the morrow will bring forth.

At last it is dawn. Amidst a clamor of voices and a clangor of steel on steel the rival armies awake, snatch a hurried breakfast and make ready for the fray. The invaders were seen to be divided into two divisions, one commanded by their two kings, Bagasac and Halfdene, and the other by their jarls Osbern, Frene, Harald, the two Sidrocs and Hingwar. Alfred, who is to act against the latter, sees no reason for delay and marches his brave band out of the earthworks and up the slope. The pagans, nothing loath, swarm down upon them. At this point Alfred discovers that his brother is not with him and that he is attacking with but half the Saxon force. Assured, his old friend, afterward telling the tale, explains that "King Ethelred stayed long time in his tent at prayer, hearing the mass, and sent word that he would not leave it till the priest had done, or abandon God's help for that of man. . . . Things being so arranged, the King remained long time in prayer, while the pagans pressed on swiftly to the fight. Then Alfred, though holding the lower command, could no longer support the onslaught of the enemy without retreating, or charging upon them without waiting for his brother."

Thus suddenly the young man finds himself in a position of extreme peril. On his decision rests perhaps the fate of a kingdom. Retreat now will hearten the enemy and dishearten his friends. "Bagasac and the two Sidrocs at the top of the down, with double my numbers, already overlapping my flanks—Ethelred still at mass—dare I go up at them? In the name of God and St. Cuthbert, yes!" And up he charges, axmen, swordsmen, spear-men hard on his heels and formed into a solid phalanx.

The battle rages around a stunted thorn tree. Before the valiant Alfred can be overwhelmed his brother is through his prayers and fighting at his side. For 10, 20 minutes the result seems to hang in the balance, and then slowly, still fighting stubbornly, the Danes begin to give ground. As the same chronicler puts it, "And when both sides had fought long and bravely, at last the pagans by God's judgment gave way, being no longer able to abide the Christian onslaught, and after losing great part of their army broke in shameful flight. . . . And all the pagan host pursued their flight, not only until night, but through the next day, even until they reached the stronghold from which they had come forth."

This was indeed a wonderful victory, giving cheer and hope for the long years to follow when the Saxon country is completely dominated by these wolves of the sea, and Alfred, now King, is in hiding in the forest of Selwood. It is during this time that the famous incident of the cakes occurs, the King being too much occupied with the oiling of his long-bow to think of the housewife's batch of loaves browning on the hearth. "Dart the man," she cries, smelling them burn, "never to turn the loaves when you see them burning. I see warrant you ready enough to eat them when they're done." He was disguised as a herdsman of course and no one seemed to know whether he was still in the country or not or what had befallen him.

And then at last, in May, 878, the King comes from exile, calls his scattered men together at Egbert's Stone and marches them for the last time against King Guthrum and his vikings encamped at Ethandune. The surprise is complete, the courage and enthusiasm of his men not to be denied, and three days after his appearance the foe are defeated and shut up in their camp, called Bratton Castle. Presently, having no supplies, the Danes surrender and Alfred, setting a merciful example of tolerance and forgiveness, permits them to depart across the Avon into Mercia in peace. And seven weeks after this King Guthrum and the bravest of his band repair to Alfred's camp at Wedmore and are sworn into the Christian faith, the King taking the name of Athelstan.

This is how the first of English kings overcame his foes by both courage and mercy and started English history with the Treaty of Wedmore, which commences:

"This is the peace that King Alfred and King Guthrum and the witan of all the English nation and all the people that are in East Anglia, have all ordained and with oaths confirmed, for themselves and their descendants, as well for born as unborn, who reckon of God's mercy, or of ours."

SUSAN SNOW DROPS

In March when all my sisters are sleeping Oh, so sound: I came here in a hurry, and that is why I guess my

swan and stretch, and stretch some more, then push right through the ground. My mother had no time to brush the snow from my white dress. — They

tear the snow white carpet, and then I say "Good day, I'm just a flower you know; Though

time to put your rug away. My sisters want to play. I am white as white can be, I am not made of snow."



A Bird's-Eye View

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
I climbed a hill one summer day
Till all the town beneath
Lay like a toy village set
Among the woods and heath.

The river, deep and swift and wide,
Gleamed like a silver thread,
And Main Street, paved and dusty
white,
Seemed just a path instead.

I spied our house—and laughed aloud,
It looked so tiny then;
But when I hastened down, I saw
Our town grow big again!

A Little Stroll

"Cosette," said June, "Come along and we will take a walk. When we reach a tree we will sit down and look at the landscape."

Cosette jumped down off from her chair and barked loudly. June folded up her large dolly that she was cross-stitching and they started down the road.

"Cosette, I do wish I could stitch all that field of daisies on my dolly. Oh, it would be beautiful!"

Cosette began to run, then, and hopped straight over a big clump of weeds into the tall grass. After awhile she came up again. Then she climbed up on the stone wall and looked at June.

"It must be like swimming," said June, "to go through grass like that! However, I can cross-stitch, and Cosette can't."

June sat down on a stone and threaded her needle.

"Dick Whittington sat on a stone," said June looking at the daisies, "and he heard the bells of London ring."

"Bow-wow," said Cosette.
"Not at all," said June. "And anyway, you are interrupting. And he had a cat with him, too, Cosette, my dear."

June cross-stitched a sunbonnet on her dolly, then she put two stitches on the little girl's basket.

"Now this is a picture of a little girl going to pick an apple," Cosette hopped over the wall into the field without looking at the little girl at all.

"It must be rather queer to hop

around so!" thought June. "Grass-hoppers are like that, too. Now I would rather be a little longer in one place. I think some time I should like to sit here all day and watch the daisies and the long, waving grass."

June cross-stitched a bow on the bonnet, then she folded up all the bright silks in her dolly and put it in her bag. A squirrel came up the fence and looked down at her. First he put his head on one side and then on the other. Then he whirled around and looked at her over his shoulder.

Then he ran as fast as he could along the wall to a tree. It was time for his supper.

"Oh, it is late," said June. "It's time to go home. Where is Cosette?"

Cosette was waiting to be called. She sat beside a tall mullein. When she saw June standing up, she came jumping over the grass.

"Come along," said June. "Mother wants us."

It was late and the neighbors' cows were just being let out of the pasture. The black and white Jersey cow was dancing in scallops over the daisies.

"What a pleasure those daisies are to every one!" said June.

White Blossoms

Have you ever stopped to think what a lot of different sorts of "white" blossoms there are? And how the white itself varies? There really are a dozen and one varieties of white in the flower world, each lovely in its own particular way.

Milk white, ivory white, snow white and pearl white, silvery white, wax white and white like wool or swan's down—all come in the sweeping classification of white flowers.

The small white violet that is so hard to find is real pearl white, while blossoms of the huckle bush are lustreless. The chick wintergreen flowers are pure white, those of the miterwort like the frosted silver of a pitcher in a warm room.

Arbutus blossoms found under the snow, or in very shady places, are wax white, wake-robins or trilliums are blue-white, while the blossoms of the bunchberry have the greenish tinge one often observes in seafoam.

Bridging the Ford

Jack Trevor and his two sisters Nancy and Joyce were returning from a picnic on the common. The country was strange to them as their father had only moved into Byne Farm a few weeks previously.

"Crossroads!" cried Jack, pointing ahead. "There should be a signpost to direct us."

But when they reached the crossroads they laughed heartily, for on each arm of the sign post was a coat of clean white paint.

"I expect a man will print the names across tomorrow," Nancy said. "Sometimes you can hardly read the letters when they need repainting."

"Well, which road shall we take?" asked Jack, setting down the empty picnic basket while he went down on hands and knees to examine a caterpillar with curious markings on its head.

"You choose," replied Nancy.

So Jack looked at the sky and the position of the sun, and thought for a minute or two, and then said, "Let's go down this lane."

It was a very winding lane. There were green grassy banks with tall hedges that hid the view. They did not see a single gate or stile. It was quite the prettiest lane they had ever seen, but, as Nancy remarked, they did not seem to get any nearer to Byne Farm.

"Oh, it's early yet," said Jack. "The sun will not set for an hour or more. He looked at his watch. "I dare say that round the corner at the bottom of this hill we shall recognise where we are."

They joined hands, and ran down the last part of the hill; but, turning the corner, they were surprised to find a swift stream running over the road. There had been a bridge once, but only a few broken planks remained. Near the middle of the stream was a large flat stone upon which sat a little boy with his feet in the water. He smiled at them.

"Is it very deep?" called Nancy.

"Nearly up to my knees in some parts," he replied.

"I will carry you Joyce," said Jack. He removed his shoes and stockings

and packed them into the basket. Nancy followed suit, then she lifted Joyce on to her brother's back, and taking the basket, stepped carefully into the water.

"How deliciously cool it is!" she exclaimed.

Joyce crowed with delight, and pre-tending Jack was a horse, she shouted, "Ge-up, ge-up!"

Jack was soon across. "Back again!" begged Joyce, but he set her down in case Nancy wanted him to carry the basket.

"Now, just past the middle of the ford was an island of blue forget-me-nots; such a beautiful color they were in the evening sunlight."

"I'll take Mother a bunch," thought Nancy. "She is so fond of them." But in gathering them she did not notice that the lid of the basket was unfastened. Away floated shoes and stockings! How she and Jack laughed as they tried to catch them. The little boy was quicker than either of them. He caught each as it passed his stone, and threw them to Jack to take to land. Of course they were too wet to wear.

"Please can you tell us the nearest way to Byne Farm?"

"Oh yes, it joins our farm. It's only a little way from here. I'm so glad you've come to live there. I have no brothers to play with me. My name is Dick. What is yours?"

Jack introduced himself and his sisters and then Dick volunteered to run to Byne Farm to get Nancy some dry shoes and stockings.

"We'll wait here, then," said Jack thanking him.

The girls sat on a bank, and Jack went into the stream again and picked a lovely handful of forget-me-nots. In a very short time Dick returned. As they all walked together to Byne Farm, Jack said, "I should like to make a bridge over the ford. I'll ask Father to let me use some of those planks in the workshop."

"Have you tools?" asked Dick. "I had a set given me last year."

"Well, I don't think there are many that I could use," replied Jack.

So Dick promised to bring his tools to the workshop the next morning. "Where are you going?" asked Nancy after supper.

"I want to see how wide the ford is," said her brother. "Will you come?"

Jack tied a flat stone to a piece of string and threw it over the stream. Then he measured the string and calculated what lengths of wood he would require.

Dick was over at the farm in good time on the morrow. He had a splendid set of carpentry tools, and was quite skilful in using them.

"I reckon to keep all our gates in repair," he told Jack, "and once I put a new roof on the hen house."

With his help, Jack measured and sawed and planned the planks. He found a bag of large nails and screws among the odds and ends that his father had given him. The boys took their materials to the ford in a wheelbarrow.

"We shall need a spade," said Dick, so they borrowed one from Henry the cowman. On arriving at the stream they bared their feet, and waded to the opposite bank. They removed the broken end of the bridge, as that wood was of no value. Then Dick tunneled into the bank with the spade and pushed the ends of the planks into the three holes he made. Jack bored on the other side and soon the foundation of the bridge was in position. Into grooves previously cut they inserted cross pieces of wood and thus nailed the planks securely together. They ran backward and forward several times to test their bridge, and then carried some large stones and wedged them under the ends of their planks to hold them firmly into position, and filled all the crevices with soil tightly pressed in with the back of the spade.

"A great deal of wood seems to be left," said Jack.

"I thought it would be nice to make a handrail," explained Dick. "That is why I asked you to bring that place that looks like a long broom handle."

He nailed upright pieces of wood at each end of the bridge and one in the middle, and upon these he fixed the handrail.

"Capital!" cried a voice from the road, and the boys discovered that Jack's mother, with Joyce and Nancy, had been very interested spectators of the completion of the bridge.

"Come, dears, we really must cross it," she said.

Little Joyce insisted on going first. Mrs. Trevor congratulated them heartily, and asked Dick to come to Byne Farm to play with the children as often as he pleased. The boys became great friends, and Jack learned so much about woodwork that his father began to call him the Estate Carpenter.

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The Garden Circus
Performers

"Wasn't it too bad, Dad, that you had to go out of town?" said Dot. "It kept you and me from going to the circus. Kate has told me the strangest things she saw there."

"I am very sorry, Dot. I planned to take you but now we can look forward to next year."

"Yes," said Dot, "only next year is so very, very far away."

"But it comes, a day at a time, and there will be lots of lovely times for you in those days."

Dot climbed into her swing while Dad began hoeing the beds. At the end of the row he stopped beside the big rosebush in the corner.

"Come here, Dot," he called after a moment, laying down his hoe, and as she ran to him he added, "Since you missed the circus, perhaps you would like to have the garden folks show you some tricks."

"Have the garden folks a circus?" cried Dot, all eagerness.

"No. But some do strange things. What did you wish to see especially in the real circus?"

"Well, I wanted to see the man who walks on a wire up in the air." Dot was always trying to walk the top rail of the garden fence.

"Perhaps you would have learned some new tricks," laughed Dad. "However, I will show you a garden tight-rope walker. I saw him a moment ago. Come!" He led the way to the plum tree. "This fellow stretches his wire from tree to fence. It's so fine you can barely see it against the bushes."

"I see," cried Dot, "it's like a silk thread. How tight it is! But, where's the walker?"

"He will come in a moment. Watch, there he is."

A tiny spider came hurrying over the thread from the fence to the tree. When he reached it, he turned right round and started back.

"Well, he is a tight-rope walker. How does he keep his balance?"

"He has claws on his feet to hook over the wire. At present he is adding a new thread to his wire each time he goes over it. He is really building a runway or bridge."

"Dad," said Dot, after watching the little creature a while, "he can walk a rope, but I'm sure you can't show me anything like those circus people who swing from bars and turn over and over."

"Trapeze performers? Do you know, Dot, I discovered some for the first time, today! Spiders, again. Come." He led her to a corner. "Now watch those tall weeds."

Dot watched; then she clasped her hands. "I see them, Dad. Just watch them swing and drop! And see their red and black clothes."

Indeed, the little spiders were odd to look upon. The main part of their bodies was red, and all the rest was black. They were running about on the weeds. Continually they jumped from one to another. Often they dropped, turning in air, but always catching a branch below.

At other times, clinging by a claw or two, they swung back and forth before letting go and shooting through the air to another twig.

"Aren't they wonderful?" cried Dot. "What are they really doing?"

"I do not know, but don't they seem to be enjoying themselves? They are real acrobats. Now, what next?"

"Katy told me there was a clown who rolled around as if he were a ball."

Dad stooped down, stirred up the grass and weeds, and finally slipped his hand under a little gray insect, half an inch long. As his fingers touched it, it turned itself into a little, round ball, which rolled about his palm.

"I know, Dad. It's an armadillo insect. They're all about. Funny, I didn't think of him."

"And now?" asked Dad, after watching the insect unroll and hasten away on its many legs.

Dot laughed. "This is fun, Dad. Then there are the fellows who wear great false faces."

"I can think of several," said Dad. "But they're hard to find. He searched the leaves of the sassafras thoughtfully. Then he went to the spice-bush and searched again. At last he beckoned to Dot and showing her a leaf folded lengthwise, told her to open it carefully.

Slowly Dot opened the leaf. From within a great, green caterpillar looked straight up at her unblinkingly from enormous black eyes. Dot stared back; then, looking closer, laughed outright.

"Dad, it looks like a big painted face on its back. The real eyes are at the end, where they belong." She let the leaf fold together again. "Now, Dad, there are the women who dress in beautiful dresses with wings and spangles and—Here's one. You don't need to show me." She pointed to a beautiful swallowtail butterfly, with its wonderful blue-green wings and glittering spots. It, too, was on the sassafras.

Dot spoke after a moment. "Dad, there were the bands. Some made funny noises, especially the clowns."

Dad really laughed out at that, saying "Listen!"

Suddenly a great bumblebee buzzed harshly by Dot's ear. A cheery note made her look down at a little black cricket near her feet. A locust trilled from a near-by tree. From every direction came the odd calls of the garden folk, making a strange music.

Dot smiled happily. "Why, there's one big band here, playing all the time! But the best fiddler is missing. Old Mr. Katydid only plays at night performances. Dad, I'm going to hunt for more circus people in the garden. Isn't it lovely? There is always something going on among the garden folk if you only look for it."

Hidden Mountain
Ranges and Peaks

In each of the following sentences is the name of a well-known mountain range or peak. The letters spelling the name are in their exact order. Can you find all of them?

1. I stood, on the rock yesterday where the Pilgrims landed.
2. William has done well in all his studies and especially in geography.
3. The school children marching in time to the music of the beautiful song reentered the room.
4. After wandering in many lands he has at last returned home.
5. In a pouring rain I erected a flag pole for the celebration.
6. Mr. Jones has taken the shortest route to Omaha.
7. Harvard University is the oldest ever established in America.
8. "Just turn the knob, Luella, the door is not locked."

Answers will be given next Thursday.

Answers to last week's puzzle, "Hidden European Rivers":

1. Po.
2. Thames.
3. Rhine.
4. Don.
5. Elbe.
6. Loire.
7. Seine.
8. Meuse.
9. Severn.
10. Shannon.

The Lapps and Their
Reindeer

You will all have heard of the Lapps, the little people who live in the far north of Europe, in Lapland, which lies partly in Russia, partly in Sweden, and partly in Norway.

Lapland is a regular arctic country. For seven or eight weeks in the winter the sun never rises above the horizon, and during this time

THE HOME FORUM

Music in the Early Theatres

Another great necessity for the theatre is music; and here we can gain some facts with a reasonable degree of certainty. At first it is probable that the Restoration houses carried on the tradition of the Elizabethan and placed the band in a music-room of elevated position. In the Elizabethan theatre we know that the music-room, though sometimes in a box in the main gallery, was more often in the tiring-house front, which included as well the inner stage, the upper balcony, etc. In the picture of the Droits, once supposed to be the Red Bull Theatre, some such place seems to be indicated behind the curtains. At the same theatre—the Red Bull—temporarily used in 1661, this custom apparently still prevailed, and Pepys in March of that year records "with so much disorder" . . . in the music room, the boy that was to sing a song, not singing it right, his master fell about his ears, and beat him so, that it put the whole house in an uproar. We have learned from the same vivacious chronicler that the "music" in the new Drury Lane Theatre "was below, and most of it sounding under the very stage, there is no hearing of the bases at all, nor very well of the trebles, which sure must be mended."

At the first Duke's house, Pepys's entries seem to be conclusive on the retention of an elevated position for the band, one would guess, almost, in the balcony, near the stage, not over the stage. On November 7, 1667, he attended a performance of *The Tempest*, and was "forced to sit in the side balcony over against the music room." On May 12, 1669, he was at the same house again "in the side balcony, over against the music." It all depends on what he meant by the "side balcony" and "over against"; meantime, a pretty case can be made out for an upper "music room," especially in view of the fact that the Duke of Newcastle's *Humorous Lovers* produced at Lincoln's Inn Fields, in 1667, calls for a Song in the Music Room—"Shakespeare from Betterton to Irving," George C. D. Odell.

A Rhyme of the Roads

Pearl-slashed and purple and crimson and fringed with gray mist of the hills. The pennons of morning advance to the music of rock-fretted rills. The dumb forest quickens to song, and the little gusts shout as they fling. A floor-cloth of orchard down for the flashing, quick feet of the spring. . . .

—Don Marquis.

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"Not by Might nor by Power"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
TO an American audience, a British statesman recently defined peace as the joyful acceptance of the reign of law, and therein set a standard for the nations now taking counsel together which, followed, elevates the world's concept of peace from a material status to a mental state and approximates the Christ-heralding "good will to men."

To the student of Christian Science this definition, like all enlightened expressions of possibilities for progress in human affairs, has a peculiar interest. For the Christian Scientist sees in peace something beyond world tranquillity, and in law something beyond human customs, traditions, and codes. Having experienced in some degree the "peace of God, which passeth all understanding," and knowing something of law as the operation of divine Principle, he sees that that peace which joyfully accepts the reign of law can be consummated only as mankind gains an ever higher concept of both peace and law.

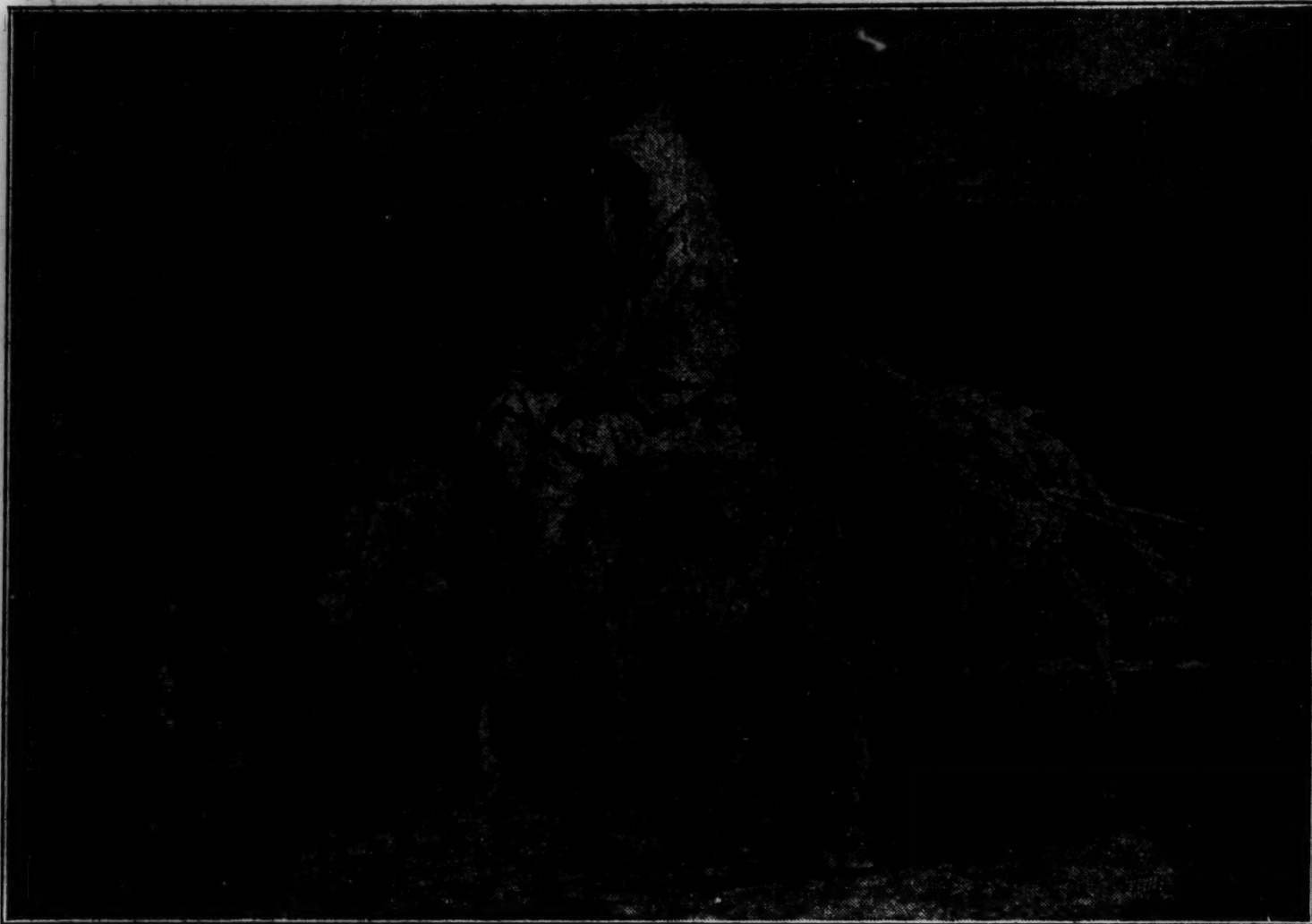
In an article entitled, "How Strife May Be Stilled," on page 278 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Peace is the promise and reward of righteousness. Governments have no right to engraft into civilization the burlesque of uncivil economics. War is in itself an evil, barbarous, devilish. Victory in error is defeat in Truth. War is not in the domain of good; war weakens power and must finally fail, pierced by its own sword." The great difficulty of beating swords into plowshares and having them remain such is not peculiar to this moment but has been encountered throughout human history. Indeed when Cain slew Abel, he showed that even a plowshare may be made a deadly weapon of offense if the motive behind its use be jealousy and hate. The essentially mental nature of the weapon's supposed power David proved, when, against Goliath, epitomizing all the physical might and equipment which to the Philistine spelled armament, he drew his shepherd's sling, and with the intelligence of the Psalmist hit the mark. And in the Scripture story, how did Jericho fall?—by the seven compassings of the city, by the trumpet and the shout? Not by these merely, but by the inspiration of the word of Joshua to his little band: "Shout; for the Lord hath given you the city."

Yet despite scriptural and historical admonition that the real nature of armament against evil is not material but spiritual, men have prepared themselves for battle with material enemies, often at first hypothetical, but conjured up into seeming reality by the lust for material power and pride of place, until anticipated by such thinking, the conflict breaks, its erroneous basis is discerned in the destruction following in its wake, and mankind are roused through suffering to understand the practicality of the word of the Lord to Zechariah: "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts." It is the task of governments, no less than of individuals to submit every contemplated plan, every impulse, every suggested act to the test whether it is by might or power material or by His Spirit. When the Lord has given the city, when the citadel of supposed material power has yielded to the mighty understanding of God's allness, it is safe and sure, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. But there is also the Psalmist's admonition: "Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." The measure, then, of a government's real progress is the watchfulness of the demands of Principle, and the measure of that watchfulness is the alertness of the individual to make the ruling motive of his consciousness the "peace of God, which passeth all understanding." Putting aside the burden of anxiety and fear and criticism of what may be done here, there, or elsewhere in the name of the common good, he may be busy proving in his own experience that the Lord does really keep the stronghold of righteousness thinking free of invidious suggestion, and that abiding therein, under the shadow of the Most High, his watching is not, cannot be in vain.

In going about his Father's business, the Christian Scientist works not by any mortal might, and if sometimes, under pressure of mortal suggestion, there seems to be need of tremendous exertion and strain to engage in the spiritual activity that his understanding of Christian Science has unfolded to him, he may yet rest, right at the peak of the load of tension and stress, in the blissful understanding that God's work is done now from the beginning; that is, the only work there is is the work completed in Mind whose might and power continually to create its complete expression and be reflected therein are purely spiritual. As the individual learns to rest in the exquisite satisfaction of Mrs. Eddy's statement in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Entirely separate from the belief and dream of material living, is the Life divine, revealing spiritual understanding and the consciousness of man's dominion over the whole earth" (page 14), he experiences that cessation in consciousness of the material claim to might and power, expressed as nervous tension, mental strain, physi-

cal fatigue, which are the suggestions for armament of the one evil that would declare that the divine Principle needs support and energy, beyond itself in another so-called law of mortal mind. As the individual replaces this lie with the truth about power, he helps to reduce the world belief in might apart from Principle, and is hastening the recognition that

pendous rock, itself an imposing object, seen as it then was by twilight, bestling above the narrow valley. The perpendicular, or lower fall, is said to be eight hundred feet. About a third of the distance, the fluid descends towards the eye in a sort of thick spray; it then seems to be broken into falling mist, until it touches a projection in the mountain, where it



"A Merchant of Tangier," from the painting by Gordon Coutts

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here, now, mankind may joyfully accept the reign of law and be at peace. Whether evil, fearful of its own annihilation, objectifies as tension, straining for power, in individual or group activity, it is none the less the impossible lie that anything can be added to the eternally operating, wholly armored, invincible law of God, divine Principle.

Again in the article above referred to, Mrs. Eddy has written: "The First Commandment in the Hebrew Decalogue—Thou shalt have no other gods before me—obeys, is sufficient to still all strife. God is the divine Mind. Hence the sequence: Had all peoples one Mind, peace would reign. God is Father, infinite, and this great truth, when understood in its divine metaphysics, will establish the brotherhood of man, end wars, and demonstrate on earth peace, good will toward men." ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," p. 279.)

Fenimore Cooper at the Staubbach

We soon entered and passed the village of Interseen, which has a thoroughly Swiss, and, consequently, a truly picturesque character. We then inclined to the south, leaving Interseen on our left, and plunged into a dark gorge. Every step heightened the interest, which resembled that we felt in passing the Jura, though increased by the increasing magnificence of the scenery, and sustained with the freshness of novelty, even after the experience of that exciting day. A noble torrent foamed on our left, while a mountain frowned on the right, in many places within reach of the whip. Everything seemed appropriate, and on an Alpine scale. In a few miles we came to a point where the valley, or gorge, for it was scarcely more, divided into two parts, one inclining still further to the south, and the other diverging easterly. Each had its torrent, and each its wildness and beauty; though the first evidently was of the most savage aspect. We turned into this, ascending gradually, burying ourselves, as we then thought, in the very mysteries of the Alps. We soon caught a view of a thread of spray falling from an immense height into the narrow opening before us, and presently we stopped at the door of a very comfortable-looking inn. We were in the celebrated valley of Lauterbrunnen, and such had been the rapidity of our course, so great was the change and so strangely and wildly picturesque the place, that I do not remember ever to have felt so strong a sensation of breathless enchantment as at that moment.

Lauterbrunnen is commonly thought to be the most intrinsically Swiss of all the inhabited valleys of Switzerland. It certainly strikes the novice with more of wonder and delight than any other that I know; but our tastes change and improve in matters of scenery as in other things, and the same objects, seen a second time, and after frequent occasions of comparison, do not always produce the same relative impressions.

We walked to the waterfall, which was the celebrated Staubbach (Torrent or Fall of Dust), and at a short distance from the inn. It contained as much water as would turn a large mill, and fell over the face of a stu-

resumes the more palpable character of the element, and descends, washing the base of the rock, to the spectator, flowing past him in a limpid current. It is well named; for so ethereal or dream-like is one of its sections, that once or twice it appeared about to sail away like a cloud, in the duskiness of the evening, on the wings of the wind.

I despair of making you see Lauterbrunnen through the medium of the mind's eye; still you shall have the elements of this remarkable valley, to combine in such a picture as your own imagination can draw.

Standing at the foot of the Staubbach, you have in the near ground a hamlet of truly rustic peculiarities; scanty, but beautifully verdant meadows, a little church, and the inn. The latter is merely for summer use, and, though Swissish in exterior, might be spared from the view. It has three stories, and twelve small windows in front;—too much like an hotel for the picturesque; but it is scarcely observed amid the stupendous objects around it. The valley may possibly be half a mile in width, in an air line, though it does not seem to be nearly so much. One of its sides, that of the Staubbach, is little other than a rampart of ragged rocks; but the other is composed of a sort of verdant debris, that admits of herbage, and even of some little cultivation, though still so steep in descending. The whole valley, and the whole of this mountain side, are dotted with those perfectly rural objects, chalets, or small dark picturesque barns of larch, such as you have often seen in engravings. I counted one hundred and fifty-eight of them, from the windows of the inn. Towards Interseen, or in the direction athwart the entrance of the valley, appearing to close it entirely; though we pigmies, by following the torrents, had stolen around its base; and, in the other, or the opposite direction, was one of those awfully mysterious and grand views that are occasionally seen in Switzerland, which present a strange and chaotic assemblage of the sublimate natural objects, thrown together in a way to leave even more to the imagination than is actually presented to the eye.

We walked a mile or two up the valley, in the latter direction. At that hour, dim twilight, it was not difficult to fancy we were approaching a spot . . . not yet reduced to order and usefulness. We looked out of our own straitened valley, through a gorge, into a sort of mountain basin, that was formed by the higher Alps. Glaciers bounded the view, and torrents were seen tumbling into the chaos beneath, looking chill and wild. The whole gradually disappeared with the waning light.

At no great distance from the inn, there is a huge mountain-abutment, in the shape of a dark rock, which cannot be less than a thousand or fifteen hundred feet in perpendicular height above the level of the valley. While standing at a window, gazing at this black pile, whose summit was hid in mist, the latter floated away, and there lay the well-known peak of the Jung Frau directly behind and over it, glittering gloriously in the sun! The height and proximity of the nearer rock caused this glimpse to give us a more imposing idea of the virgin glacier than any view of it which we had yet enjoyed.—"Excursions in Switzerland," J. Fenimore Cooper.

The First Works of R. L. S.

The Pentland Rising, a page of history, was printed in 1866 on the two hundredth anniversary of the fight at Rullion Green; and about the same time an allegorical dialogue of brief length, called *The Charity Bazaar*, was

smile, and a gentle deprecating bend of the head. I asked him to come to see us. He said, "I shall come tomorrow." As I sat down to dinner I announced, "I have made the acquaintance of a poet." He came on the morning, and from that day forward we saw him constantly.—"The Robert Louis Stevenson Originals," by E. B. Simpson.

'When Cheetham Is Chantyman

[Shackleton Expedition]
Life on the Nimrod was ameliorated by the sailor's chanties. The chanty is a fine old institution for promoting work with a will. There used to be chanties appropriate to every operation aboard a sailing vessel; nowadays we do not discriminate too minutely.

Mackay had good store of chanties, so had the boys, Cheetham, and old Daddy Spice.

Now Daddy Spice was inclined to choose chanties which had the longest verses and shortest choruses (of course you only work with the chorus). A mate reared on the tradition of the old school of windjammers does not relish anything which gives the sailor an easy time, and it was a slight to watch the face of ours as we drew through the slow length of the verse, followed by two quick bars of chorus (= two pulls). But chanties also were part of the tradition and he could not interfere.

It is amusing to join in a chanty when Cheetham is chantyman. When we are all in place and ready to pull, Cheetham opens his mouth to start the chanty, his face beaming with delight. But no sound comes. It is an awkward moment for those who do not know Cheetham. Sometimes they begin hauling without a chanty, and on one occasion, quite unconscious of offense, a man started another chanty.

Still Cheetham stands with open mouth and a look of ecstasy, a finger uplifted to show that it is all right. At length a faint, squeaky noise comes out, it has been all this time welling up from some remote depths of his interior. It gathers strength and at length issues as the full volume of "A Yankee ship came down the river." Cheetham's look changes to one of triumph; he knew it was coming all right all the time.—"Antarctic Days," James Murray and George Marston.

This Morning Air in Spring

How sweet this morning air in spring, When tender is the grass and wet! I see some little leaves have not Outgrown their curly childhood yet; And crows no longer hurry home, However sweet a voice cries "Come."

Here, with green Nature all around, While that fine bird the skylark sings; And many a blackbird, thrush and sparrow Sings sweeter songs than I may borrow. —W. H. Davies.

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An Australian Artist

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Gordon Coutts is an Australian artist and was for some time instructor in painting to the Royal Art Society of New South Wales; he is also well known for his portrait work, and had numerous commissions when in Sydney. Of late years, however, the artist seems to have come under the spell of Morocco, and many, in fact most of his paintings recently exhibited in London took their subjects from Tangier. Among these were a twilight scene in Tangier, called "At Twilight," and a fine painting entitled "The Merchant of Tangier."

This merchant had apparently either been to the city for his business or else is going to the "Soko," that wonderful market of Tangier, for he is shown crossing those golden sands which curve round the bay, and this typically oriental figure, mounted on his donkey, is outlined against the blue Mediterranean and the far off purple mountains.

England Before Waterloo

A glimpse of the state of England just before Waterloo is given us in a letter from Frederick Lamb to his mother, Lady Melbourne:

"A thousand thanks for yr accounts of the state of the country, which always interest me exceedingly. The interest of the national debt is yr great evil—the high rate of pay to the Army, when all other wages are falling is another—and these two can not be got rid of. The others will cure themselves, but when all prices have come to a low level, I fear there will be much difficulty to the taxpayers, or Payors of taxes, to continue to provide for the interest of the debt. As to the distress among the people, it is nothing, it is not to be spoken of or thought of in comparison to what exists all over the rest of Europe. You may judge of this if you read the account of the emigrations down the Rhine &c. . . . Do you wish to know the impression England produces upon a Foreigner?—Take the account of Mon. Berstett, whom I did not introduce to you as you rightly judged because I didn't wish to bore you—but who is a sensible impartial man, qui a beaucoup vu, but who never saw England before. He says that he never witnessed before such a state of incredible prosperity and activity, that Paris through which he returned, appears perfectly dead in comparison to London, that the alarm of popular commotion is perfectly contemptible, but that liberty is carried to the greatest possible perfection, and that it would be impossible not to adore a country where every man is filled with the confidence and security of possessing it.—"In Whig Society, 1775-1818," by Mabel, Countess of Airliu.

The Purpose

Proportion is almost impossible to human beings. There is no one who does not exaggerate. In conversation, men are encumbered with personality, and talk too much. In modern sculpture, picture and poetry, the beauty is miscellaneous; the artist works here and there and at all points, adding and adding, instead of unfolding the unit of his thought. Beautiful details we must have, or no artist; but they must not lose sight for a moment of the purpose.—Emerson.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Real Issue as to Newberry

EVERY great contest of an election to a seat in the United States Senate can properly be referred to as the sort of thing that "makes history," but there are good reasons for believing that the case of Truman H. Newberry will always stand prominently forth, even among other contests of this kind. It involves so many subtleties, with respect to the use of money for the favoring of a particular candidate, as to obscure the rights of the matter more or less. It has permitted the sidetracking of the main consideration in order that popular attention might be somewhat artfully occupied with the question as to when, or in what amounts, the use of money for the swinging of an election becomes improper. Yet nobody who has at heart the purity of elections in the United States, and the efficacy of the representative system of government, can fail to note that, in spite of all diversions, and obscurities, and delays, the Newberry situation has steadily been disclosing itself, until it now stands before the electorate, as it must stand before the members of the Senate itself, in its true proportions and its true colors. There can hardly be any general misunderstanding of it now, or any mistaking of its chief significance. This might have been misunderstood and mistaken, if the question as to Mr. Newberry's eligibility had been decided a year ago, or even a few months ago, as undoubtedly many of his partisan supporters were only too ready to do. But one thing or another, and most of all that element in the Senate membership which has been animated with something better than a merely partisan purpose in dealing with the Newberry affair, has blocked all efforts to dispose of the matter until it could be disposed of in the open, and on the basis of full discussion of all its bearings; and when the Senate, in the first week of the new year, finally votes on the question of seating Mr. Newberry it will be doing something more than deciding Mr. Newberry's status with respect to his senatorial aspirations, it will be placing its members on record before the whole country as either condoning, or revolting at, the virtual purchase of a senatorial seat. Nobody any longer questions that vast sums of money were used in Mr. Newberry's behalf. The question now is whether the senators, as responsible agents of the people, will go on record as tolerating that sort of thing, or will stand for making elections what they are intended to be, the expression of the best judgment of the electorate. Thus the purity, the honor, of the American system is really at stake.

It is worth something to have the issue so well defined. To get it outlined as it now is has taken time and effort. That effort has not been restricted within party lines. Republicans as well as Democrats have joined in it, and deserve the thankful recognition of the country for what they have done and are doing. But for the effort which they have put forth unremittently, the question of seating Mr. Newberry would have been decided in the affirmative long ago, by force of a partisan Republican majority, ready to act from partisan motives only, and willing if not eager to hush up all discussion of the merits of the case or the moral issue that is involved. This attitude is reflected in the majority report of the committee that went through the form of investigating the case on behalf of the Senate. It was a strictly "regular" attitude. So far as it accepted the facts of the Newberry case, it accepted them as proving nothing reprehensible or corruptive. It assumed that all elections involve the use of money, and that the amount expended by the Newberry supporters could indicate no difference between this case and others unless a difference of degree. To those holding such an attitude there was no significance in Mr. Newberry's persistent refusal to appear in his own behalf. His unwillingness to tell his own story in public, or to submit to questions by representatives in whom is vested the same authority and the same responsibility with which he claimed to have been endowed by his success at the polls, had no bearing on his fitness to sit, so far as the "regulars" of his own party were concerned. In fact, their willingness to endorse Mr. Newberry, merely on the face of the returns, avoiding all real inquiry into the facts, has all along suggested nothing so much as a willingness to control the Senate regardless of the popular will, rather than in response to it.

Nothing more than casual study of the handling of this case in the Senate is needed to show the eagerness of the regular party men to "whitewash" Mr. Newberry without attracting any public attention to speak of. In the early stages the case was delayed, protractedly, as if to allow time for the public interest that had been stirred by Mr. Newberry's conviction in the lower court and by the Supreme Court's disagreement over the law to be allayed. When action was at length attempted, the effort was made in mid-November, while press and public, not to mention the members of the Senate itself, were occupied intently with the opening sessions of the Conference on Limitation of Armament, in which the initial addresses of President Harding and Secretary Hughes were just then monopolizing attention. Even then the attempt to do something with the Newberry matter was by indirection, by means of such questionable parliamentary tactics that seven pages of the Congressional Record were required, merely for the debate as to whether the case was properly before the Senate at all. Anti-Newberry senators were caught unprepared for discussion of the issues, and the "regulars" were in a mood to take that favorable opportunity for pressing the thing to a finish. Not much of that debate ever got into the newspapers, but it showed the senators who were working for full discussion and honest determination of the issues what they would have to encounter. It also gave point to their speeches a day or two later, when they carried their fight a little farther into the limelight,

and still later in the same month, when they succeeded in having a day fixed, in January, for debating the whole question to a final decision.

Mr. Ford is not an issue in this matter as thus conceived. To conceive of this case as a personal contest between two men is to be diverted from the real point. That its disposal must put down one, or set up another, is of small moment now. What is important is its possible reflection upon the integrity of the Senate as a truly representative body. Already it is clear that if a majority of the senators vote next week against the seating of Mr. Newberry, they will do so not because of any wish to take action against him personally but because they recognize the vital need of keeping faith between the Senate and the electorate.

Colombia Ratifies the Treaty

THE action of the Congress of Colombia in formally ratifying the Panama Canal settlement treaty makes it possible to write the long-delayed final chapter in the record of a somewhat confusing and altogether needless controversy. The agreement on the part of the United States to pay to the Colombian Government the sum of \$25,000,000 in settlement of damages alleged to have been sustained by the loss of the territory now embraced in the Republic of Panama and in the Canal Zone proper is a mere incident in comparison with the great accomplishment which the action by Panama made immediately possible. The people of Colombia, as well as the peoples of other Central and South American countries who have studiously urged Colombia's grievance as a disturbing factor in Pan-American relations, have always known that the first misstep in the canal negotiations was made when the Congress at Bogota failed to ratify what was known as the Hay-Herran Treaty of 1903, which would have given to the United States the permission desired to construct what was then referred to as the Isthmian Canal. The Government of the United States became restive over the delay. Throughout the summer of that year the Colombian Congress postponed action, finally refusing to pledge itself to the project, which even then was realized to be of such tremendous importance to the people of the whole world.

The treaty which has just been formally ratified was sent to the United States Senate in the year 1914. It would have been concluded long ago, no doubt, but for the avowed purpose of making it include an acknowledgment of wrong action by the United States in recognizing the de facto government of the Panamanian Republic when it was but a few days old. The action taken at that time was one prompted by the emergencies which resulted from Colombia's own procrastination. In it there was no intentional affront to the people or government of Colombia, and certainly none to any of Colombia's neighbors. Those who have sought, for reasons best known to themselves, to distort the affair into an affront, or into a cleverly disguised declaration of a hostile attitude on the part of the Washington Government toward the nations of South and Central America, must long ago have realized that their powder had, in some unexplained way, become useless and ineffective.

There is no doubt that the lessons taught by the Spanish-American War served to emphasize, in Washington, the necessity of opening a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The enforced trip of the Oregon around the Horn was the object lesson. Hope had long since been abandoned that the de Lesseps project would ever be completed. The wisdom which prompted what at the time seemed almost summary action, in bringing the preliminary negotiations to a forced conclusion, has been proved many times since the canal was opened to the commerce of the world. But perhaps no more satisfying or convincing proof of this foresightedness has been given than during recent weeks. It is indisputable that the great artery itself has been, and is, a tremendously important, if not in fact a controlling, influence in determining the attitude of the nations of the West toward those of the East, as well as the attitude of the nations of the East toward those of the West. It has done more than any other thing to obliterate that imaginary line which once divided the world into hemispheres, either of distance or activity, and it has brought into close touch those powers and influences once so widely separated. In its broader conceptions the achievement stands as an accomplishment which shrinks the incident just closed into a matter of almost trifling insignificance.

What Swaraj Would Mean to India

"I MUST confess to viewing with terrible misgivings the position of the low-caste peoples of India when the day of 'freedom' finally comes. When one thinks of how slowly and how hardly the poor come into their own, even in so-called Christian countries, and then reflects that here the ancient national religion, so far from raising any protest against exploitation, regards it as being natural, fitting, and proper, in fact, gives it its whole-hearted blessing, the outlook is seen to be dark indeed." In this statement, recently given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by a prominent missionary in India, is presented the summing up of the whole situation in India. Those who are in any way intimately acquainted with the actual position of affairs in that country are able to appreciate how very far removed from fact is the situation as set forth by the average Home Rule agitator, whether in India or beyond her borders. It is the common stock in trade of such agitation to present India as inhabited by one united people possessing an ancient and common civilization, and accustomed, from time immemorial, to exercise a large measure of self-government. The Indian people are pictured as not only eager and ready to manage, but as fully capable of managing their own affairs, whilst the British Raj is presented as the one obstacle standing between India and the realization of her hopes.

Those who know anything about the subject, however, are well aware that India has never been a nation, that with its diversities of languages, diversities of race and diversities of religion, it has been split up, through all the ages, into a large number of different peoples, and

that today the Indian people are divided into hundreds of more or less hostile camps by a caste system, the like of which is to be found in no other country. To those who know India, the statement that a freely elected Parliament would be a Brahmin Parliament, at any rate as far as Hindu India is concerned, is simply a platitude. As one authority has justly put it, "In Christian and Muhammadan countries, religion fights against caste, or, failing to do so, neglects its manifest duty; whereas, in India, religion is so inextricably identified with caste that one may almost reverse the order of the concepts and say that caste is religion."

Now throughout India, according to the latest figures, there are no fewer than 2378 "main castes" as distinct from minor divisions. Beyond these castes is the immense world of "untouchables," comprised of some 50,000,000 people, who, according to the Hindu religion, are without rights or privileges of any kind, and, indeed, are outside the pale of humanity. Although the division between caste and caste is not so definite or drastic as that between caste and the untouchable, nevertheless, the difference is sufficient to render anything like united action extremely difficult, and in many cases absolutely impossible. The whole system, moreover, has fostered throughout the country what has been well described as an organization of "inhuman snobbery." The member of one caste, despised by the caste immediately above him, considers it inevitably due to his self-respect that he should despise the caste below him. So the "epidemic of arrogance" spreads downward, until even amongst the "untouchables" themselves is found a certain grading and eagerly-clung-to class distinction. William Archer, in his book on India, has expressed the matter admirably: "The Brahmin won't take water from me; therefore it is necessary to my self-respect that I should find some one from whom I may decline to take water."

Now it is true, of course, that thousands of cultured Indians are coming to see the utter futility of the caste system. In recent years earnest efforts, and to a certain extent successful efforts, have been made by various organizations to do away with the system, or at any rate to mitigate its enormities. The outlook is far from being hopeless, but advances of any kind are slow. In spite of all that is said by those who would wish to present India as the "spiritual leader of the world," an immense educational work must be done before India can be entrusted with full swaraj, full self-government, or anything approaching full self-government.

At present, there can be no question that the British Raj alone stands between the lower caste and the out-caste Indian on the one side and Brahmin, or high-caste domination on the other. What swaraj would really mean to India would be a condition of things comparable, for autocracy, to nothing the world has ever seen. In the old days, before the coming of the British Raj, the domination of caste was, to a large extent, mitigated by the divided and constantly warring condition of the country. Today, with the country unified by all the developments of a modern civilization, the opportunities of the high-caste Indian, enjoying all the benefits of western education, for domination are increased manifold. It is true that numbers of these Indians are so far advanced as to be free from the dominating spirit and eager only for the welfare of their country, but such men are still very much in the minority. The fruit of self-government in India is ripening, but it is not ripe, and as that well-known Indian leader, the Aga Khan, put it some years ago, "India must beware of plucking this fruit before it is ripe."

Reindeer

THE reindeer, in these days, is certainly coming into his own. The world that knew him not by sight or sound has always, it is true, found him interesting, and, especially in the first half of last century, when the "frozen wastes of Russia and Siberia" were the world's great territories of romance, was willing to listen to all manner of tales about him and to submit to all manner of illustration. In those days his great attraction was his remoteness. The Laplander in his reindeer sledge had an air of strange romance about him, whilst the travelers' tales of how the people in Siberia actually used reindeer as saddle horses, and covered long distances on reindeer back, were, in all probability, regarded as more difficult to credit than most travelers' tales.

During the last twenty or thirty years, however, the great white North has been rendered an open book, and its tremendous possibilities are becoming every year better understood. As a consequence, all the things of the North, its birds, its beasts, and its people, are ceasing to be things apart, and are taking their place in the world's round of travel, trade, and commerce of all sorts. Foremost amongst these things is the reindeer. Today he figures prominently in so civilized and prosaic a record as an annual report to the Department of the Interior of the United States. This report comes from Alaska. Little over thirty years ago the reindeer was unknown in Alaska, but, in 1889, a small herd was imported from Siberia, under the care of some Lapps, and the great work began of training the Alaskan Eskimo to look after them.

Few experiments of the kind, it may be ventured, have ever been more successful. The reindeer is an accommodating creature anyway. Give him a sufficient supply of reindeer moss or rock lichen or the leafy herbage of the forest, and it makes no difference to him what the country of his adoption. So the Eskimo, in the northern parts of Alaska, is learning to appreciate the reindeer fully as much as the Lapp or the Siberian ever did. Certainly his flocks and his herds are greatly on the increase. By 1898 the number of reindeer in the country had been increased to over 500. Five years later, the herds numbered something like 5000, whilst, judging from recent figures, the number must now be approaching the 100,000 mark.

As to the reindeer's appearance, many pictures, motion and otherwise, have made him familiar enough, with his shaggy white beard, his short, goat-like tail, and his huge spreading antlers set so strangely far back on his head. He makes good use of these latter, for in winter time, when snow lies deep, and the rock lichen lies buried far

below the surface, the reindeer needs a shovel, and his antlers make a good one. But then, almost anything is food that comes his way. In Spitzbergen, for instance, he makes his journey to the coast in winter, feeds on the seaweed thrown up on the shore, and votes it excellent fare.

Editorial Notes

WILL Gaelic be the official language of the Irish Free State? Certainly the delegates of Dail Eireann who signed the treaty with the British Government at No. 10 Downing Street did so in Gaelic, but may not one be excused just a little skepticism about Gaelic becoming popular in Ireland when the Sinn Fein Minister of Education, Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, in addressing the Dail recently started off at a great rate in Gaelic only to lapse into English because his vocabulary ran dry. However, if learning Gaelic is made compulsory in the Irish Free State it is not supposed that anyone outside will object.

How hard is the path of that Labor government whose supporters think in terms of high wages and lower hours, while economic gravitation is toward the firm levels of post-war reconstruction, and unemployment is attributed by angry manufacturers to the impossibility of competing with other states or other nations while an artificial standard is maintained! It is this situation which makes New South Wales today the most interesting industrial center in Australasia. In that State the Board of Trade, a cherished child of Labor, has lowered the basic wage, and the industrial court has cheerfully granted the railway commissioners—the very servants of the government—the authority they sought for the application of the cut rate to thousands of government railway and tramway men. Worse still, perhaps, the government's own creation, the special court presided over by Judge Beeby, has refused to grant a 44-hour week, in place of a 48-hour to the government railways. Moreover, the most strenuous efforts of the Minister for Labor have failed to change the decisions of the Board of Trade, Judge Beeby and two justices of the industrial court. In the circumstances it is easy to understand the relief with which the Dooley government welcomes the proposal of a combined federal and state court which would deal with such very unpleasant problems as the basic wage and the 44-hour week. But, alas, already the labor unions are becoming suspicious of this projected tribunal!

THE consensus of opinion with regard to the play about Shakespeare written by Miss Clemence Dane seems to be that the dramatist who makes such a world figure the hero of a play should be careful not to bring that hero into contempt. The courage of Miss Dane would appear to be misplaced. Mr. Shaw has attempted a one-act play of Shakespeare, but it is a squib at the utmost. Many dramatists have also written Shakespeare plays for the study, but only in the safe knowledge that they would never be acted. Miss Dane has doubtless been ill advised in giving way to a temptation anent a historical character who was the least communicative of men concerning his own affairs and emotions. The result has been to mislead the public very much as does the familiar modern advertisement which shows Shakespeare's mental equipment compared oddly with those of Mr. Lloyd George and Theodore Roosevelt. Shakespeare, so runs the advertisement, knew only 24,000 words, Lloyd George knows 100,000, and Roosevelt knew 125,000! Suppose one were to draw inferences from these figures as to who was the greatest literary genius of the three? What then?

THE demand for more "threepenny bits" from the mint has come as a surprise to the average Englishman, whose attitude toward this small and elusive silver coin is one of avoidance and not of affection. It seems that in South Africa it enjoys an amount of popularity that is not forthcoming in England, and that it has acquired the pet name of "the tickety," probably because the public telephone call-boxes are provided with a slot only large enough for such coins. On the Gold Coast a native trader stipulated that his account of £30 should be paid in threepenny bits, and the coins were readily supplied by the local Bank of British West Africa. The same appreciation might be felt in England if the little "bit" would refrain from disappearing from the pocket, or, if visible, would not try to represent itself as a sixpence, and so bring confusion upon innocent people in omnibuses and elsewhere.

IN New York the theater ticket speculation nuisance is apparently no sooner put down than it bobs up again with all its own barefaced intent to garner unfair prices. Once more, after being scotched like Tammany for the hundredth time, here it is again in all its old glory. A proposal is made, however, to put an end to both the unfair speculator and that necessary evil, the ticket agent, by having all tickets distributed from a common center, doing away with the individual booking office. This happy condition of things may, in good time, come about by natural means. The box office must eventually vanish, but a central office idea, to be a success, will require the honest and sincere cooperation of the managers. It is common knowledge that the manager has often played the Pooh-Bah rôle of theater manager and his own ticket agent at the same time. The real remedy seems to lie in some plan whereby any extra amount which the purchaser must pay, over and above the face value of the ticket, should be borne by the theater itself. A dollar seat should be a dollar seat.

A TRADES union of an uncommon kind has been formed in Milan, where the professional beggar abounds. So numerous has the fraternity become that the citizens called upon the authorities to take some effectual measures to thin their ranks. Whereupon, the beggars, alarmed at this action, formed into a syndicate to weed out undesirables and supernumeraries, and to make stringent by-laws as to the "rights" of the members of the fraternity. A peculiar situation, surely, but Milan, if it feels so inclined, can compare notes with Amsterdam and take heart, for there, not so long ago, the beggar, far from being in the "union," was running a good chance of being elected Burgomaster. But that is another and quite a different story.